PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette

MORNING EDITION.

No. 54,287.—New Series.] BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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NESTLE'S
CONDENSED
MILK
Richest in Cream
UNTOUCHED BY HAND

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday 8-30 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1907.				
21st Dec.	ARABIA	7903	......	......
28th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9500
1908.				
4th Jan.	PERSIA	7951	......	....
11th „	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
18th „	OCEANA	6610	......	....
25th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
1st Feb.	EGYPT	7912	......	....
8th „	CALEDONIA	7558	VICTORIA	6522
15th „	ORIENTAL	5284	......	....
22nd „	MACEDONIA	10512	......	....
29th „	ARCADIA	6603	......	....
7th Mar.	CALEDONIA	7558	BRITANNIA	6525
14th „	ARABIA	7903	......	....
21st „	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9621
28th „	PERSIA	7951	......	....
4th Apr.	MARMORA	10509	......	....
11th „	EGYPT	7912	......	....
18th „	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
25th „	MACEDONIA	10512	......	....
2nd May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
9th „	CALEDONIA	7558	......	....
16th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd „	ARABIA	7903	......	....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, sailing at Ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

Bombay, 28th September 1907.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected,
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival,
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE (Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	A. Cogliolo	15th Dec.
R. RUBATTINO	4,582	E. Cacchi	15th Jan. 1908
D. BALDUINO	4,580	A. Cogliolo	15th Feb. 1908

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	„ 900	„ 575	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 870; 2nd Class Rs. 550. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
*CAPRI	6,000	D. Pedone	17th Dec. 1907.
LEVANZO	5,000	G. Belsito	17th Jan. 1908.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Pedone	17th Feb. „

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to PENANG Rs. 140, to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through Bills of Lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

EXTRA DEPARTURE TO GENOA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
ISCHIA	6,000	....	about 20th Dec. 1907.

Good and Cheap Single Saloon Accommodation.

* The S. S. Capri, leaving on 17th Dec. will call at Penang taking Cargo and Passengers.

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

No. 62, HORNBY ROAD.

WANTED—Diabetes of any stage is cured Positive and Absolute by our Steel Mixture, a God-send to the "Hopeless." A few days' trial to tell its curative power. Happiest result everywhere. Price Rs. 4. Supplied from the MANAGER British Chemical Works, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

SWADESHI CLOTH.

FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as:—
Long Cloth, Domestics, Table Cloths, Chadars, Dhoties, Drills, Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern, Akhi Bakha, Damask pattern, &c.), Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Coocks, Thana Cloth, Sud, Hunting Cloth, Khaki Cloth, Bed tickings, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloths, Tapestry Cloth, Jhool Cloth, Sarees, Pugrees, Carpets, &c., &c.
HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz: Seamless Hose, Socks, Gurnseys (Fancy & Merino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.
THREAD GOODS of all descriptions, viz: Sewing glazed thread on Cards and Spools (warranted full lengths) Crochet Cotton Mercerised Cotton for embroidery, Sewing Skeins, Ball Twines, &c.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

MOFUSSIL CUSTOMERS can have their supply only from
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Salesman,
GANESHWADI, BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE:—Guneshwadi.
BRANCHES:—Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.
Do. —Samsett Street, Bombay,
Do —71-2 Canning Street, Calcutta

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First Class Furniture on sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
DUMRA	2,105	Mon. 23rd Dec.	11 a.m.	P. D. & C.*
KASARA	1,200	Thur. 26th Dec.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 20th Dec.	7 a.m.	(Direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on MONDAY, 23rd Dec., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 26th Dec., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "WARORA," 3,980 tons, sailing on or about 21st Dec.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand,

SPECIAL XMAS RATES.

RETURN PASSAGES at single fare from 15th December.—Return passage must be completed by 15th January. For details apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

17th December, 1907.

KING KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY,

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	26th Dec. 1907
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	23rd Jan. 1908
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	20th Feb. „
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	19th Mar. „
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	16th Apr. „
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	14th May „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	11th June „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	3rd Jan. 1908.
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	31st Jan. 1908.
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	28th Feb. 1908.

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA): LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Suez	440	704	352	528	333	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	935	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	792	462	[illegible]
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	570	*920	489	809
Karachi	44	..	40	...	33	..

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea. Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Liverpool.
*Trafford Hall	...	...	26 Dec.	...	26 Jan.
‡City of Glasgow	..	15 Dec.	14 Jan.	..	8 Feb.
‡**City of Calcutta	..	7 Feb.	10 Mar.	..	1 April
‡*City of London	...	15 „	24 „	..	15 „
‡**City of Glasgow	...	15 Mar.	21 April	..	13 May

SAILINGS FROM KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Liverpool.
†Stanley Hall	...	24 Dec.	31 Dec.	15 Jan.	8 Feb.
† City of Madras	...	16 Jan.	22 Jan.	12 Feb.	8 Mar.
‡ City of Karachi	...	24 Feb.	5 Mar.	18 Mar.	10 Apr.
a Trafford Hall	...	5 Mar.	15 Mar.	1 Apr.	24 „
† Prome	...	....	....	22 Apr.	16 May
a** City of Benares	...	12 Apr.	19 Apr.	6 May.	28 „

* For Havre, Newport and Liverpool.
Steamers marked ** constitute the Homeward Express Service.
a First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.
† Cargo Boats (carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess and having accommodation for 2...12 passengers.
‡ Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents, ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co, UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Jan. 1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th Jan. 1908
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Feb 1908
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th Feb. 1908
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st March 1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th March 1908
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st April 1908
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th April 1908
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May 1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th May 1908
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st June 1908

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about
* † CHINA	5095	A. de Petris	25th Dec
† F. FERDINAND	6046	G. Matcovich	25th Jan, 1908.
* † NIPPON	6317	F. Tarabocchia	25th Feb, 1908.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

Return Tickets are issued for the voyage, Bombay to Trieste, by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
AUSTRIA	7518	G. Gillhuber	25th Dec.

For further particulars regarding passage apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

DUBOIS FRERES & CAGNION'S COGNAC.

FLEUR DE BLANZAC.
Rs. 3-12 per bottle.
JOCKEY CLUB.—Rs. 2-12 per bottle.
Liberal Terms to the Trade.

TO BE HAD FROM
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

DUTCH & REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

JUST LANDED.

A LARGE consignment consisting of the following well-known brands:—

	Rs.	As.
Rissolas, per box of 50s. ...	4	8
Operas, per box of 50s. ...	4	0
Flor de Lopez, per box of 25s. ...	3	12
Conamorl, per box of 50s. ...	4	0
La Marqueza, per box of 50s. ...	4	4
Cosa, per box of 50s. ...	4	0
Mexican Planters, per box of 50s...	4	8
Perla de Manila, per box of 100s....	6	8
Reinatas (Real), per box of 50s. ...	7	8

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY, POONA, AND MAHABLESHWAR.

INSURANCES.

A POLICY THAT SPEAKS.

BEFORE proposing or LIFE INSURANCE, the Public are invited to have a peep into a Policy of the MANUFACTURERS' LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, wherein the cash surrender values, paid up values, etc., along with other conditions of the Policy are distinctly laid down for different systems and different ages.

For full particulars apply to—

JAFFER JOOSAB & CO.,
Resident Agents,
MANUFACTURERS' LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
7, Green Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

N.B.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS, and able CANVASSERS REQUIRED for Bombay, Bombay Presidency, and Central Provinces, on good remuneration.

THE INDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established under the Chairmanship of
The Honourable Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA K. C. I. E.

"ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LD."

Authorized Capital Rs. 5,000,000.
Subscribed Capital Rs. 2,554,300.

COMPANY'S FUNDS.
Invested in Government Securities only.

COMPANY'S RATES.
Lower than those of other Companies.

COMPANY'S BUSINESS
Done in Bombay as well as in the Mofussil.

FIRE INSURANCE.
Accepted on Buildings, Furniture, Personal Effects, Shops, Godowns, Mills, Factories, Rent, etc.

Further particulars can be had from

JAFFER JOOSAB & CO.,
Secretaries,
7, Green Street, Fort,
BOMBAY

WANTED AGENTS for Up-countries.

Your CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR Gifts

Can best be purchased where the

STOCK IS LARGEST,
VARIETY GREATEST,
SELECTION CHOICEST,
PRICES LOWEST.

For choice there is nothing in India to compare with the almost endless variety of new and original designs—be it JEWELLERY or SILVER WARE—and our Prices will compare favourably with those of any establishment in India.

1001 KNICK-KNACKS which will make most appropriate souvenirs are now on view and every article on Exhibition combines

ELEGANCE,
ORIGINALITY,
DISTINCTIVENESS
and that
STURDINESS
which invariably characterises the Best Class of
BRITISH-MADE WARE.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GET YOUR ORDERS
FOR XMAS AND NEW YEAR CAKES, PUDDINGS, ETC.
RIGISTERED AT

MORENAS & CO.,

ESTABLISHED 1835,
NO. 111, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS OF SWEETS, CHOCOLATES, TOFFEES, TABLE FRUITS, SURPRISE STOCKINGS, FILLED with CONFECTIONARY AND CURIOSITIES, CRACKERS, LANTERNS, XMAS TREE, CANDLES, HAM, BACON AND CHEESE,
JUST UNPACKED.

LIPTON LTD.,

TEA MERCHANTS

TO

H. I. M. THE KING-EMPEROR

AND TO

H. E. LORD MINTO, VICEROY OF INDIA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
105 MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DEALERS in Italian, French, and German OILMAN STORES and PROVISIONS.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN, GORGONZOLA, and all other kinds of Cheese.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes always fresh in stock throughout the year.

WALNUTS, ALMONDS, HAZELNUTS, CHESTNUTS, NAPLES FIGS, and MUSCATEL RAISINS, all guaranteed fresh, and of Italian produce.

PURE OLIVE OIL, and PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

ITALIAN WINES of all descriptions from the best Houses.

GRIGNOLINO CLARET WINE in great demand, "the Genuine,' only Rs. 10 per dozen.

Singapore and Hongkong RATTAN CHAIRS, SOFAS, WORK BASKETS, etc., always in stock and in great demand.

FOR MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, Rs. 2-8

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness, Re. 1-8,

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON,

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tutticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombassa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realizing Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY *Manager.*

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL..........£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...........£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL...................£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..........£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS......................£ 170,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY *Manager.*

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ....Rs. 21,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

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Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £1,075,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS...£800,000

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HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

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Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Manilla.	Kobe.
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THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 1 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. *Agent,*

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INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

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FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND PANAMA.

Capital paid up.................. Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits.............. Gold $3,459,038·08

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BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Canton.	Kobe.
Calcutta.	Manila.	San Francisco.
Singapore.	Cebu.	City of Mexico.
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THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ....$ 10,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$ 10,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 11,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund ....£ 1,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers.*

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BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL........... Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .... „ 24,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND... „ 11,550,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND .... „ 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND ...... „ 2,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

London	Shanghai	Tieling	KOBE
Lyons	Hongkong	Changchun	Osaka
New York	Hankow	Antung-Hsien	Tokyo
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Honolulu (Hawaii)	Peking	Fengtien	Bombay
	Newchwang	Liaoyang	
	Chefoo	Dairen (Dalny)	

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The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World

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CAPITAL Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

CAPITAL fully paid up...£6,000,000-0-0
SURPLUS ....£ 777,200-0-0
RESERVE FUND ....£ 796,815-0-0

LONDON BANKERRS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold Silver, Merchandise to.

P. MEIDINGER,
Acting Manager.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE," may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette, Ld."

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE MOTOR UNION OF WESTERN INDIA.

GRAND RELIABILITY TRIALS, AUTOMOBILE SHOW, AND MOTOR GYMKHANA,

Under the distinguished patronage of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

RELIABILITY TRIALS FOR ALL CLASSES OF CARS.
BOMBAY to KOLHAPUR and back, via MAHABLESHWAR.
To be held on FEBRUARY 2ND to 5TH, 1908, inclusive 5 Challenge Cups and a Special Prize for Hill Climb.

GRAND AUTOMOBILE SHOW and MOTOR GYMKHANA.
ON THE MARINE LINES MAIDAN, FEB. 24TH TO 29TH 1908.

Valuable Prizes and Medals for successful Competitors.
Full particulars and Entry Forms for Trials, Show and Motor Gymkhana to be obtained on application to

THE JOINT HONORARY SECRETARIES,
MOTOR UNION OF WESTERN INDIA,
Green's Mansions, Apollo Bunder.

S. S. "CITY OF GLASGOW."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's Option, at their Risk and Expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, etc., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD BATES and SONS' AGENCY,
Home Street.
BOMBAY, 17TH DECEMBER, 1907.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S.S. "CHINA" from JAPAN and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 6 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

E. SCARPA,
Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE Bank will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, the 24th, 25th and 26th instant, these days being Public Holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BOMBAY, 11TH DECEMBER, 1907.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WEEK-END RETURN TICKETS.

DURING the ensuing Christmas and New Year Holidays the WEEK-END RETURN TICKETS issued at REDUCED FARES between certain Stations on this Railway, from FRIDAY the 20th to MONDAY, the 23rd instant, will be available for completion of the Return Journey, up to 12 noon on THURSDAY, the 26th December, 1907; and those issued from Friday the 27th to Monday the 30th instant will be available for completion of the Return Journey up to 12 noon on Thursday, the 2nd January, 1908.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY, 16TH DECEMBER, 1907.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
NOTICE TO INTENDING PASSENGERS.

TO enable the Railway Company to provide adequate accommodation to meet the heavy passenger traffic from Bombay by the Mail trains during the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS, intending First and Second Class Passengers are requested to either book their seats beforehand at the Colaba, Church Gate, or Grant Road stations, or to notify their intention to travel to the Traffic Superintendent, General Officer, Bombay.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY, 9th DECEMBER, 1907.

THE ALBERT PRESS COY., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Shareholders of the Albert Press Company, Limited, that the Undersigned or one of them will move the following amendments to any Resolutions that may be proposed at the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above Company, to be held on Saturday the 21st instant, concerning the business to be transacted thereat:—

1. That the appointment by the Board of Directors of Messrs. J. S. Banaji and Hormusji Jehangir Mody as Directors of the Company be not and the same is not confirmed.

2. That Messrs. Motichand Devchand Chhagan Khooshal and Ratanshah E. Kohiyar, J.P., be and they are hereby appointed Directors of the Company in the place of those who have resigned or retired or are disqualified.

3. That Mr. Cursetji Cooverji Mody be and he is hereby appointed Auditor of the Company for the current year at a remuneration of Rs. 100.

સહી છગન ખુશાલ,
i. e. CHHAGAN KHOOSHAL,
સહી ચતુરભુજ ગોવરધન,
i. e., CHATURBHUJ GOVERDHAN.

NOTICE.

THIS is to notify that MR. J. M. SIMON is NO LONGER in our employ and that he is not authorised to represent us in any capacity.

J. OAKES & CO.,
CHURCH GATE Street.

BOMBAY, 12TH DECEMBER, 1907.

HAMPER No. 1.—4 lbs. Agra ham, 4 lbs. corned beef, 6 lbs. patatoes, 1 cabbage, 4 lbs. carrots, 2 beet-roots, Rs. 4-8; No. 2.—2 lbs. Agra bacon, 2 salted ox tongues, 6 lbs. potatoes, 6 knolkohols, 4 lbs. carrots, 2 beet-roots, Rs. 3-8. Cash with order no V. P. P. Carriage to be paid.

JAMES AND CO.,
PURVEYORS, POONA.
ESTABLISHED 1873.

ABDULLA & CO., LD.,

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CIGARETTE SPECIALISTS.

ABDULLA'S CIGARETTES "DE LUXE"

Are the ***Best,*** as supplied for the Royal Tour of H. R. H. The Prince of Wales and Suit during 1905,

The Selection of the Tobacco and its Manufacture being under English Supervision.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS FORTNIGHTLY,
ALWAYS IN STOCK
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Rampart Row (Next P. & O. Office),
BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THACKER & Co. LD.
BOOKSELLERS &c., BOMBAY.

INDIAN AND EASTERN.

Indian Interest Tables. From 1 to 15 per cent. per Annum of 360 and 365 days, also Commission, Discount, and Brokerage, from 1 Anna to 15 Rupees per cent. By F. A. D. Merces	6	0
The Mystics, Ascetics, and Saints of India. A Study of Sadhuism, with an account of the Yogis, Sanyasis, Bairagis, and other strange Hindu Sectarians. By John Campbell Oman with illustrations. By William Campbell Oman, A. R. I. B. A.	6	9
The Marches of Hindustan, the Record of a Journey in Thibet, Trans-Himalayan India, Chinese Turkestan, Russian Turkestan, and Persia By David Fraser, with 129 illustrations, Maps and Sketches	18	6
Hindustan under Free Lances 1770-1820. Sketches of Military adventure in Hindustan during the period immediately preceding British occupation. By H. G. Keene, C.I.E. Hon. M. A., Oxon, with a Preface by the late Rt. Hon. Sir Richard Temple, Bart, etc, etc, with illustrations and Map	...	
Across Persia. By E. Crawshay Williams. With illustrations and Maps...	10	11
How to learn Hindustani. A Guide to the Lower and Higher Standard Examinations. By Major F. R. H. Chapman	6	9
Behind the Bungalow. By Eha. Illustrated by F. O. Macrae...	4	8
A Naturalist on the Prowl or in the Jungle. By Eha. Illustrated by R.A. Sterndale, F.R.G.S., F. Z. S	4	8
The Tribes on my Frontier. An Indian Naturalist's Foreign Policy. By E. H. Aitken, (E. H. A.) Illustrated by F. C. Macrae ...	4	8
Hindu Mythology. Vedic and Puranic. By W. J. Wilkins. Illustrated	5	10
Modern Hinduism: An Account of the Religion and life of the Hindus in Northern India. By W. J. Wilkins	3	10
Indian Life in Town and Country. By Herbert Compton. With seven illustrations	3	1
The Pirates of Malabar and an English woman in India Two Hundred Years ago. By Colonel John Biddulph	5	4
The Sportsman's Vade Mecum for the Himalayas: containing Notes on Shooting, Outfit Camp Equipment, Sporting Yarns etc. fully illustrated. With an Index. By K. C. A. J.	1	12
Indian Impressions with some Notes of Ceylon during a winter tour, 1906-07. By Walter Crane, R. W. S. with a frontispiece in colour and numerous other illustrations from sketches by the author	5	0

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CABINETS,
CHAIRS, SOFAS,
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Tapestries and Cretonnes.

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CLOISONNE GLASS
for
Windows, Lantern and Skylights.

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Special register kept of servants for Clubs, Regimental Messes and Hotels.

The Agency also undertakes to supply Clerks, Mechanics, Carpenters, Masons and Labours to Offices, Railway Cos., Mills, and Colliers.

Messrs. James and Co. have supplied servants when required and have given satisfaction.

(Sd.) CAPT. P. H. SAULEZ,
Offg. Cantonment Magistrate, Poona.

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COMMISSION AGENTS, CATERERS AND LOAN BROKERS. NEAR THE CANTONMENT HOSPITAL, POONA.

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The School year begins 7th January.

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Most Central Position.

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5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS
STEEL ANGLES
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CAST-IRON PIPES

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

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JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

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"THE EXCELSIOR" CINEMATOGRAPH

Which Exhibits EVERY NIGHT including SUNDAYS,
Has the CLEAREST and LARGEST Living Pictures ever shown in India.

ECLIPSES ALL OTHERS.

ON THE MAIDAN NEXT TO THE SKATING RINK.

Don't miss this Week's grand Programme with such Favourite Pictures as

LITTLE TICH { The Original English Comedian

The beautiful Coloured Film.
EASTER EGGS:
The very Sensational VENETIAN TRAGEDY.

PRICES:

Reserved Seats:—	First Class, Arm Chairs............... Re. 1
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Velvet Arm Chairs...Rs. 2	Third Class, Chairs, As. 4

Soldiers and Children at Half Rates for 1st and 2nd Class only.

LAST WEEK.

THE HIPPODROME.

ENORMOUS SUCCESS.

MATINEES:
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Children Half Price to all Classes.

SPECIAL ATTRACTION.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
AMATEUR RIDING COMPETITION.

A HANDSOME TROPHY will be given to the competitor who succeeds in riding round the arena in standing position three times or who makes the best attempt assisted by the mechanic.

TO-NIGHT AND TO-MORROW NIGHT.
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
ON WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY.
MAGNIFICENT GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES
Will be given away.

DHOBEE TALAO. DHOBEE TALAO.

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FRAMJI COWASJEE HALL,
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Every Night THREE SESSIONS.
Every Night.
Entire Change of Programme every THURSDAY.
Fresh Pictures every week on SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS AT 4 P.M. MATINEE FOR CHILDREN.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

First Class	Rs.	2	0	0
Second Class	„	1	0	0
Third Class	„	0	8	0
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For Soldiers and Children half price.

1st Session, 7 to 8 P. M.
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TAJ MAHAL PALACE HOTEL.

MISS BONAVIA HUNT

(The Distinguished English Pianist)
18TH and 21ST OF DECEMBER,
at 9-30 P. M.
WILL GIVE
TWO CONCERTS
IN BOMBAY,
Under the Patronage of
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When she will play: (18TH WEDNESDAY)
Etudes Symphoneques Schumann
Fantaisie, Chopin
Prelude and Valse—Rachmaninoff
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Gnomenreigen—Liszt
En Autemne and Etincelles—Mosz-kowski
Une Nuit de Lisbonne—Saint-Saens.
Caprice (genre Scarlatti) Paderewski.

VOCALISTS:—
Miss FRANCES SHORT, MR. G. E. THOMAS, MR. G. F. HILL.
VIOLIN:
MR. ARNOLD SCHUCK.

Tickets and Plan, at Messrs. S. ROSE and Co. or the MANAGER of TAJ Mahal.
Price Rs. 3, Reserved; Rs. 2, Unreserved.

SMOKE ONCE
THE INDO-BURMA TOBACCO CO.'S CIGARS
AS A TRIAL.

THE best in the market. Our CIGARS are manufactured from the Finest BURMA TOBACCO LEAVES, and we guarantee our qualities to give perfect satisfaction. A trial will amply testify our assertions. Special terms to large Dealers, Hotels and Clubs. Nos. 1 to 5, Rs. 3, 2-8, 2, 1-8, and 1 per 100 Cigars net Cash, or V.P.P. Postage and packing extra. Terms moderate.

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DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles, also for Naptha Launches. Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

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SPORTS ON SKATES.

FIRST PRIZE COMPETITION.
WEDNESDAY 18TH DECEMBER 1907.
EXCITING EVENTS VALUABLE PRIZES
On this occasion.

GENERAL SKATING
Will Commence at 9 O'clock (S. T.)
SPORTS COMMENCE AT 10.
GENERAL SKATING AFTER THE SPORTS.

1st EVENT:—FOR GENTLEMEN, "Musical Chairs."
2nd EVENT:—Hoop Race, FOR GIRLS UNDER 15.
3rd EVENT:—FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, Afternoon Tea.
4th EVENT:—FOR BOYS UNDER 15, "Tennis Bat and Balls Race. Competitors to bring their own Bat and Ball.
5th EVENT:—FOR LADIES. "Egg and Spoon Race."
6th EVENT:—ONE MILE CHALLENGE Race for A GOLD AND SILVER MEDAL.

Intending Competitors are requested to send in their names, mentioning the event they wish to enter for, not later than noon on the day of Sports to Soundy & Co. or the Rink Office.

ADMISSION ONE RUPEE.
IN PREPARATION
GRAND FANCY DRESS.
NEW YEAR.
SKATING CARNIVAL.
VALUABLE AND ELEGANT PRIZES.

THE FAMED

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USED by the House of Commons, the Admiralty, the Leading Aristocracy of England, and the Theatrical Profession; and now in great demand throughout India and Burmah:—

Basso, per tin of 100	Rs.	5	8
Tenor, „ „ 100	„	4	8

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ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

From 2,000 to 3,000 Tons.

BRITISH & CONTINENTAL STEEL BEAMS,
ALWAYS IN STOCK.
IN ALL SECTIONS AND UP TO 36 FEET LENGTHS.
Special lengths cut at a slightly increased rate.

Prices on Application.

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Where Eyes are Examined (FREE of CHARGE) to correct all complicated Errors of Refraction, by our Surgeon-Oculist, DR. DINSHAW DASTOOR, (late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Westminster and other PRINCIPAL EYE HOSPITALS of LONDON) holding DIPLOMAS and CERTIFICATES by the PROFESSORS of the Hospitals testifying to his being "A THOROUGHLY ABLE AND QUALIFIED OPHTHALMIC SURGEON, AND A NEAT AND SKILFUL OPERATOR."

GUARANTEED first quality goods supplied at EXTREMELY MODERATE PRICES.

SPORTSMEN.

IF you wish to have your SHIKAR Trophies mounted, you cannot do better than entrust them to us, the leading firm of TAXIDERMISTS. We possess many beautiful and chaste designs for mounting Tusks, Horn and Hoof Trophies and can guarantee the fidelity of a likeness, and the quality and finish of our production in the setting up of heads and Skins for which we were awarded a GOLD MEDAL at the BOMBAY EXHIBITION. Write for Catalogue with Testimonials and Press Opinions,

MURRAY BROTHERS,
PRACTICAL AND ARTISTIC TAXIDERMISTS,
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THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAMS fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
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MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

For a good Complexion and clear Skin use

Calvert's

Carbolic Toilet Soap.

Firstly it is pure, an important matter when you consider how often in the day Soap is used, and how sensitive your skin is.

Then it is antiseptic as well, (10% Crystal Carbolic) emollient and delicately perfumed.

In hot weather especially, its use is delightfully refreshing for general toilet purposes, cleansing the skin and removing the effects of perspiration.

Sold by Chemists throughout India and the East. Makers: F. C. Calvert & Co., Manchester, England.

'SPECIAL SHORT' ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c, Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin, Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts. J. R. Gardener 19, Forbes Street, Bombay.

DISCARD not only worthless but MOST injurious Copaiba, Santal, Capsules etc. TRY a Dr.'s Discovery, ABSOLUTELY PAINLESS, "GUNC" cures within FOUR DAYS WITHOUT any inconvenience or ANY internal medicines. Re. 1 and Rs. 2, MONEY RETURNED IF NOT CURED. D. SPECIFIC Co., Medows St., Fort, also a other Chemists.

BARGAINS IN PIANOS.—New and Second-Hand. Seymour Dove and Coy. can offer Lower Rates than any other retailer for reliable Instruments. Pianos from Rs. 150 to Rs. 1,100. Call or write—Tuners and Repairers SEYMOUR DOVE AND CO., Fort.

BACK NUMBERS of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly Budget and the Weekly Mail Editions when available, are supplied on the following terms:—The price varies, according to lapse of time between As. 2 and Rs 2 and higher for very old issues, if available

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE.—An elegant second-hand English-built Vis-a-Vis or double-seated Victoria, by Offord, London, thoroughly overhauled and renovated with best English materials, in perfect good order and sound condition. Quite as good as a brand new imported carriage. Apply to MESSRS. PRESS & Co., Fort Coach Factory, Mody Bay, Fort.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants. Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 4, Ch. G. St., Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special time and fare tables of all the Indian Railways Abstract of Rules and Regulations. Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic information. Steam-Boat and dak Companies. Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines, Price, Eight Annas Annual Subscription Rs. 6 including Postage.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES and Ranges to burn Coal, Wood, or Oil, and Kitchen Requisites in stock.—STOVE DEPOT, 17, Church Gate Street.

NOTICE to CYCLISTS.—Messrs. WALTER LANE & Co., European Cyclists of Church Gate Street, are removing from their present premises to "MAHOMED BUILDING," Hornby Road, next door to Paris-India from 1st November, 1907.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the 'Pall Mall Budget' size, containing all the information of previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription, yearly Rs. 12, Half-yearly Rs. 7 and Quarterly, Rs. 4 post Rs. 15-12; Rs. 8 and Rs. 5 [illegible] Subscription 61-1-0 per year Post Free.

OLD BOOKS.—Advertiser will be glad to receive lists of Old and Rare Books relating to Indian History and Events. Nett Prices should be marked to facilitate selection and purchase. Address "BIBLIOPHILE," No. 8028 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provides for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence. Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Re. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

SEEDS! SEEDS!—Vegetable and Flower for the Coming Season. Fresh supply received every Third Week.—PALEKAR and Co., opposite Goculdas Tejpal Hospital Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 3" at Rs. 3-12 per thousand: if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

THE STANDARD BOOT and SHOE AGENCY, No. 1, Church Gate Street, XMAS SALE. Unprecedented Offer. Call, see and satisfy. Need not buy.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE—Is a small neatly bound BOOK. covering all RATES in 32nds—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 23/32d. The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts. "The cheapest, best, and most convenient."—Vide Press Notices Price:—Re. 1.

THE BISHOP AND HIS CHARGE.—The issue of the *Bombay Gazette* containing our Article on the BISHOP'S VISITATION CHARGE being sold out and many demands made for copies of the same we have reprinted the Article in PAMPHLET FORM.—Price 2 Annas each at this Office.

WANTED.—TWO BACHELOR FRIENDS (European), to share a large, Airy and Cool Room, furnished or unfurnished, with Bathroom attached, with Board, in the Third Floor of "Dantra House," Barrow Road. Apply early to Box No. 2000, care of "The Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—A TYPIST, also writing a good hand in English and Gujarati. Apply personally to SHAPOORJEE N. CHANDABHOY & Co., Architects, Marker's Building, Apollo Street, Fort.

HAPPY CHRISTMAS.

LATEST NOVELTIES received by this Mail.
Expressly ordered for CHRISTMAS.
REMEMBER
that every Article is the best and Prices are the LOWEST.
HATS, RIBBONS & HOSIERY.
You will not like to go in any another shop if you will visit our Shop once.
PROVISION, PERFUMERY AND SOAP.
15 per cent. CHEAPER than Market Rates.
A visit means a lot of saving.
Our Prices defy competition.

THE PARISIAN MILLINERY MART,
SITARAM BUILDING,
BOMBAY.

KAMA-SHASTRA:
A Guide to Health, Wealth and Prosperity.
GRATIS; POST FREE.
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKER GOVINDJI.
A. N. Pharmacy,
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

DR. BISWAS'S

MAGIC PILLS.

An Excellent Tonic for Young and Old.

EVERY MAN SHOULD HAVE A BOX.

ALL details cannot be published. Those who want to know the particulars, should write to the Manager with half-anna stamp for reply. Price, Rs. 2-8 per box.

DR. H. BISWAS,
AMRITA BAZAR MEDICAL HALL,
Amrita Bazar, P. O. (Jessore)

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE SALE of the 1st floor of the Landed property at Kalbadevi Road advertised to take place to-day has been POSTPONED until further intimation.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY to secure Christmas Presents. Grand Auction sale of rare selection of Japanese Goods at the Great Japanese Exhibition, Esplanade Road, Fort, next to Paper Currency Office.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 18th Instant at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, without reserve, to the highest bidder at the above place, the remaining really splendid and rare Selection of Japanese goods, composed chiefly of Silk Tapestries, Palace Hangings, Silk and Gold Brocades, Court Ladies' Kimonos, Embo-screens, Silk Embroidered Bed-spreads, Table covers, Cushions, Satsuma ware, Carved Ivory, Bronze old curios, etc.

Catalogues are published and the goods are on view.

N. B.—We recommend the intending purchasers to inspect the above collection.

AUCTION SALE OF PIANOS AND MUSICAL BOXES, ETC.

TOMORROW, THURSDAY, the 19th inst., at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Meadow Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Sorabji Cowasji & Co's. Auction Rooms by order of the concerned several cottage and square and semi-grand pianos by Schiedmayer and Sohne, Marcks & Co., Rose & Co., Soundy & Co. Upright piano harmonium by Marcks & Co., Crown American, piano or piano of many tones, harmonious, musical boxes playing Hindostani operatic, orchestral English and Indian ares symphoniums, manual organs.

The above are on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Arthur House," 2nd Floor, Willington Lines, opposite the Bandstand, the valuable and neat French-polished teakwood and blackwood dining-room, drawing-room and bedroom furniture by Benjamin, Robert and Devji Canji, such as dining table and dining chairs, mirrored sideboard, dinner waggon, Chesterfield sofa and easy-chairs, very elegant cabinets and partition screen, office table book-case, bedstead, almiras, dressing and wash-hand tables, valuable engravings, mother-of-pearl, inlaid elegant cabinets, rich glassware, pictures, Amritsar carpets, crown Derby and Satsuma flower vases, etc., the property of M. A. Jinnah, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, proceeding to England.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 18TH DECEMBER, 1907.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

GREAT AUCTION SALE
of
HIGH CLASS IRISH LINENS,
THIS DAY,
WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant,
at
The Store lately occupied by Messrs. Soundy & Co., Ltd., Opposite Messrs. Rogers & Co.,
1, Hummum St., Bombay,
Commencing at 11 a. m.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, are favoured with instructions from Mr. J. P. Murphy, of Belfast, Ireland, to sell by Public Auction, the remaining collection of the FINEST IRISH LINENS, consisting of

Irish Linen sheetings.
„ „ damasks.
„ „ serviettes.
„ „ Hemstitched sheets and pillow Cases,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Irish Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs.
Irish linen hand embroidered bedspreads.
Christy's Turkish towels and robes.
Lace curtains.
Satin damask quilts.
Toilet covers.
Irish linen, hand-made underclothing.
„ „ hand-made skirts and blouses.
„ „ robes and costumes,
„ „ double damask table cloths.
„ „ tea and tray cloth.
„ „ Hulkaback Towels.

Woollen piece-goods, gent's all wool indigo dye serges and worsteds.

Ladies' and Gent's silver mounted silk umbrellas.

The goods were originally intended for the South African market but the continued depression in trade in that country caused the manufacturers to seek a market elsewhere in India and that portion intended for Bombay is comprised in the sale.

Every article will be sold to the highest bidder without an atom of RESERVE. Such an opportunity of seeing the magnificent specimens of the finest linen manufacturers of Ireland may never occur again in Bombay.

The whole of the shipment will be unpacked and is now on view from 8 a. m. till 5 p. m. and the unreserved sale will commence TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY the 18th instant at 11 a. m.

Every lady in Bombay should arange her appointment so as to spare at least two days for this extraordinary opportunity.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MEMON WADA.

THIS-DAY, WEDNSDAY, the 18th December, 1907 at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, under instruction from Moosa Haji Joonas, the surviving executor of the last Will and Testament of the deceased Haji Saleh Mahomed Haji Tar Mahomed, the fallowing properties:—

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground whereof Abdulla Haji Dawood is the present Fazendar containing by admeasurement 15 feet 9 inches in breadth and 66 feet 9 inches in length or thereabouts be the same, little more or less assessed by the Collector of assessment formerly under No. 49 and under Ward No. 2585, Street Nos. 151-55 situate at Bombay in Mahomed Hussain Kambekar Street, outside the Fort in the registration sub-district of Bombay and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by the house of Haji Essa Haji Fadla, on or towards the west by the said Mahomed Hussain Kambekar Street, on or towards the south by the house of Hijrabai, widow of Haji Vyadina Hassam.

And Secondly.—All that piece and parcel of Fazendari land or ground whereof Abdoola Haji Dawood is the Fazendar, formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 45 and under Ward No. 2586 and Street No. 157-59, situate, lying and being on the east side of Memon Wada of Mahomed Hussain Kambekar Street, in the Island of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 113 6-9 square yards or thereabouts be the same, little more or less and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property of the said Haji Tar Mahomed Satty Mahomed, on or towards the east by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the south by a gully next to which is the property of Oosman Waheedina and on or towards the west by the said public street, called Memonwada or Mahomed Hussain Kambekar Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jametram and Madan, Solicitors, or to the Undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 P. M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin officesbigram, in good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in very good order.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms the surplus stock of Messrs. Lund and Blockley, rare fancy marble and old English porcelain clocks (good for presentation), rich old sheffield and Lund and Blockley's platedware, such as Steam Hammer clock, wind mill clock, with thermometer and barometer, large brass perpetual calender clock showing Leap year also, Light House, baloon pattern, night clock with old English porcelain figures, Ormuloo pink porcelain, old English Chronometer clock in case, very fancy old English porcelain floral design clock with bird's nest (very rare), gun shape, square bronze and solid brass carriage time-piece with photo, large real black-marble, nearly new clocks, good for drawing-room and presentation, and many other fancy time-pieces in velvet cases, gold coins, silver pocket watches, &c. 1 lot very superior old Sheffield and Reed and Barton and Lund and Blockley's platedware, consisting of teaset, coffee-pots, water-pots, Ice pitcher, biscuit box, engraved cheese, fork cases, Reed and Barton spoons, and forks, large old Sheffield dishes, salvers, centre-pieces, very powerful opera glasses, photographic lenses, majolica and old blue wall time-piece, old China jars, Encyclopædia Britannica, 25 volumes, motor's accumulator, 1 lot glass domes, &c., &c., &c. will be sold to the highest bidder.

The above is now on view.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 18TH DECEMBER, 1907.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

STRUCTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN desires ENGAGEMENT.—Thoroughly experienced in designing, estimating, making detailed working drawings and taking out lists of materials for Roofs, Bridges, Buildings, Mills, Dock Warehouses, Railway Stations, Workshops, etc., etc.

Chief Draughtsman for years with large Engineering Firms—13 years' British and 7 years' Indian experience. Excellent References.

Apply Box. No. 1880, Advert. Dept., The "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.

A JUNIOR CLERK to do general office work; one with a knowledge of Typewriting preferable. Pay Rs. 30 per month. Apply in person with testimonials to—

CROMPTON & Co., LTD.,
Marshalls' Building,
Ballard Road.

HAMS! HAMS! HAMS!

JUST RECEIVED, per S. S. "Macedonia," a large consignment, ranging from 7 to 16 lbs.

Rs. 1-1 per lb.
Boiled Rs. 1-8 per lb.

Come and inspect the above at our FORT ESTABLISHMENT, where you will see a large Stock to select from.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND MAHABLESHWAR.

GYMKHANA HOTEL,
MATHERAN.

"MRS. MEADE and I have been staying for a month at the Gymkhana Hotel, Matheran, and we are quite satisfied with the place. Our rooms have an excellent view, and are comfortable. The feeding has been good ...."

M. G. MEADE, Lt.-Col.,
Resident, Baroda.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES made on approved personal security of all kinds, also on Merchandise, Stock-in-Trade, Household Furniture, Immoveable Properties, Life Policy, etc.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
Financial Agents, General Merchants,
18, Bank Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.

A TEAKWOOD ALMIRAH and CHEST of DRAWERS, combined, 4 Drawers with Plate Glass half Doors, Rs. 95.

A TEAKWOOD HANGING ALMIRAH, partly fitted with shelves, with plate glass large size Door, Rs. 70.

TEAKWOOD DINNER WAGGON, three shelves with railing, Rs. 20.

GENT'S TEAKWOOD and BLACKWOOD DRESSING TABLE, with good Mirror, etc. Rs. 40.

TEAKWOOD WRITING TABLE, small, 2 Drawers with lock and key. Rs. 13.

All the above in very good condition, and open to reasonable offers. Apply soon to box No. 1715, care of "Bombay Gazette."

EVERY ARTICLE GOING AT RIDICULOUSLY LOW PRICES
AT
A. FREDOON & Co.'s
XMAS SALE.

Besides a Xmas Gift is given to the highest Lady purchaser during the SALE.

HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE, PARCELS, &c., AT G. I. P. Ry., VICTORIA TERMINUS.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Ry. Co., Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 6th January, 1908, at 2 P.M., at the above mentioned place:—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, parcels, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF THE SALVAGE OF THE BUILDING MATERIALS OF THE BOMBAY COTTON PRESS, AT COLABA.

On SATURDAY, the 21st Inst. at 5 P. M. (S. T.) Messrs. MENESSE and Co., have received instructions from the Adjusters to sell by Public Auction at Colaba, on the premises of the Bombay Cotton Press, on account of the concerned—

The salvage of the building materials burnt by fire that lately occurred in the Press comprising—

Cast iron columns, stanchions and gutters, wrought iron trusses, consisting of T and L irons, ironbars and rods, corrugated sheets, burnt wood, bricks, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF 18 BALES BLUE ARMY CLOTH.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (Bombay Time), at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Purbhoodas Vanmali of Baroda:—

P
—41-1 Bale Blue Army Cloth ex ss. "Haddon Hall."
V
„ 42-5 -4 „ do. ex ss. "City of Lucknow."
„ 46-50-5 „ do. „ "City of Farquhar."
„ 51-58-8 „ do. „ "City of Murray."

AUCTION SALE (SCHAPPE) SILK YARN.

Messrs. MANESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms TOMORROW, THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), on account of the concerned.

4 cases (schappe) silk yarn.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 18TH DECEMBER, 1907.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, at 2-30 p. m., the following:—

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Vohra Mahomedally Carrimbhoy.

F. F.
7375 1-5—cases padlocks, ex s. s. Eblenfels.
On account of the concerned.—
7 cases each 6 doz. fluid magnesia.
7 „ „ 3 „ Faulding's cloudy amonia
14 „ „ 3 „ Clarke's do.
20 „ Mineral water.

Miscellaneous goods consisting of a studio camera, one full plate camera by Lancaster complete; matches, etc.

50 cases Scotch whisky.

At 4 p. m.
One bay Arab horse 15¼ hands.

SALE OF Unserviceable and surplus store furniture, etc. of the Steam Navigation Co. of India, Ld.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE will, under instructions from Messrs. Adamji Peerbhoy Sons and Co., Agents of the The Steam Navigation Co. of India, Ld., sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY the 20th day of December 1907, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon (Bombay Time) the unserviceable and surplus stores of the said Company at the following Godowns:—

At the godown at Thanna Street, opposite the Prince's Docks: A lot of empty cases, K O tins, Manilla and wire rope, iron sheets, old wood, etc.

At the godown near water trough of Narcy Kesowji at Chinch Bunder, Mandvi: 350 bags grains.

At the godown of the Mahalakshmi Mills, Verli Bunder: 4 jolly boats, ice-boxes, iron tanks, steamer furniture, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of purchasing the lot to the purchasers and the balance shall be paid and goods cleared within a day after the sale.

SOREBJEE COWASJEE & CO.

BOMBAY, 18TH DECEMBER, 1907.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 July, 2017

COOKING
STOVES
AND
RANGES,
KITCHEN REQUISITES.

STOVE DEPOT.
17, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Sanctoria 2,377 tons Captain W Ward will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

The steamer Dragoman, 2,221 tons, Captain J H Middleton, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

The steamer Norfolk, 2,506 tons Captain J H Bovey arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

The Anchor Line steamer Scindia, 3,253 tons Captain S Abrey sailed on Tuesday for Liverpool &c, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B and P S N Co's steamer Firoozi 2,005 tons, Captain A B Watson sailed yesterday for Jedah, with a general cargo and 921 pilgrims.

The steamer Brand, 1,519 tons, Captain M Evenson, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Cape Town with ballast and a number of passengers.

The Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nizam 2,041 tons Captain J P Toms, sailed on Tuesday for Calcutta &c, with a general cargo and 4 deck passengers.

The steamer Langoe, 2,166 tons, Captain J Misbety arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

The B I S N Co's steamer Goalpara, 1,358 tons, Captain C Morrison arrived in harbour yesterday from Bushire, with a general cargo, 10 cases opium, 15 horses 22 cabin and 191 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Proserpine .....Capt James..........R Navy

the stream.

H M S Hyacinth......Capt A W Heneage........R Navy

H M S Perseus.......Capt Christian..........R Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—Dec. 17.

Ayuthia	691	Curtis	Singapore 18-12	F F Campbell & Co
Argenfels	5351	Fultrop		Glade & Co
Beira	2571	Polts		R A Willis
Brand	1519	Evensen		
Dragoman	2221	Middleton		K Nixon & Co
Goalpara	1358	Morrison		M M & Co
Ipswich	515	Pelling		Shah S N Co
Investigator				S Mamoojee & Co
Kasara	535	Chappell	P Gulf	M M & Co
Lanlara	2157	Austin		M M & Co
Langoe	2166	Misbety		W & A Graham & Co
Maharani	1666	McCabe		T Morrison & Co
Norfolk	2506	Bovey		G Cotton & Co
Oriental	1185	Palmer		P & O Co
President	1937	Tope		A Strang & Co
Rydal Hall	2139	Fraser		K Nixon & Co
Shah Nasir	2155	Grant		Shah N S N Co
Sanctoria	2378	Ward		Bombay Co
Scarthee	2186	Corgy		W & A Graham & Co
Warora	1565	Butler		M M & Co

ARRIVALS

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Langoe s	Misbety	Calcutta, Dec 5
	Norfolke s	Bovey	Calcutta, Dec 7
	Goalpara s	Morrison	Bushire, Dec 1
	Brand s	Evenson	Cape Town Nov 16

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
17	Sauri s	Dominico	Hongkong
	Nizam s	Toms	Calcutta, &c
	Firoozi s	Watson	Jedah
	Scindia s	Abrey	Liverpool, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday:—

Steamer Dragoman Middleton, for Calcutta.
" Sanctoria Ward, for Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Kylefelo, for Karachi,
" China, for Trieste, &c.
" Goalpara, for Persian Gulf, &c.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ADEN SUNDAY, DEC. 8.

ARRIVALS.			DEPARTURES.	
Date.	Vessels.	From	Date.	To
Nov. 5	Sayo R I M S	Perim		
24	Puna	Benadir Coast vi Mucalla	3	Benadir Coast
29	Africa	D'Jibouti	2	Do.
30	Ahmadi	Bombay	30	P'dah via Perim
	Falcon	Somali Coast	3	Somali Coast
Dec. 1	J S Electra	Perim		
	Shaikh Berkhud	Perim	3	Perim
	Argenfels	New York		Calta. via K'chi
	Arabia	London	2	Bombay
2	Feldmarschall	Durban	1	Hamburg
	R. N. Calona	Ras Alula		
3	Woodcock	Kamran	4	Hodeidah
	Caledonien	Sydney	3	Marseilles
	Badrie	Bombay		P'dah via Perim
	Africa	Mombasa	4	Zanzibar
4	Flavio Gioia	Massowa		Massowa
	Bloger	D'Jibouti	5	D'Jibouti
	Seaida	Bombay	4	P'dah via Perim
	China	Sydney	5	London
	Falcon	Berbera	4	Berbera
	Peninsular	Bombay	8	Bombay
6	Sumatra	London	6	Calcutta
	Moshtari	Busreh	7	Jeddah
	Africa	Bombay		Trieste
7	Adour	Marseilles		Mourice
	Shaikh Berkhud	Perim		
	Falcon	Berbera		
	Woodcock	Hodeidah		

DAILY EXPORTS.—DEC. 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Trafford Hall s—11 bales twist, H M Mehta and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—10 bales hemp, and 39 cwt lac, M Somji; 20 bales skins, M J Jamabhoy and Co; 8 bales skins, R M Kooka; 59 bales hides, and skins, A H Mahomed and Co; 1 case brassware, L B Bhootwatta; 126 cwt kismis, T Canji; 70 bales hides and skins, W and A Graham and Co; 23 bales skins, R Moloobhoy.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Othello s—5 bales twist, H M Mehta and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Trafford Hall s—220 bales cotton Glazebrook Tejpal and Co; 100 bales hemp, P Bhimji.

FOR DUNKIRK.

John H Barry, s—20 bales cotton, Glazebrook Tejpal and Co; 1,005 cwt myrabollams, H Govindji.

FOR ANTWERP.

Umhlali s—55 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 354 bales cotton, and 2,866 cwt teelseed, Ralli Bros; 24 bales twist, H M Mehta and Co; 100 cwt kang gram, J Lakhmidas.

St Helena s—100 bales cotton, The Bombay Company; 70 bales cotton, fly, S Bhimji; 1,932 cwt gingelly seed, Worman and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

China s—220 bales Cotton Glade and Co, 5 bales twist, Central India Mill, 95 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co, 104 bales twist, J A Begbie and Co. 499 cwt teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR VEINCE.

China s—2,009 cwt hurseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Ischia s—302 bales Cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR ODESSA.

China s—1,000 cwt myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

Devanha s—110 cases condiments, D M Wadia.

FOR HONGKONG.

Devanha s—64 bales twist Framji Sons and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—86 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co; 500 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 250 bales twist, C Bomonji and Co; 400 bales twist, A E J Abraham.

FOR KOBE.

Kagoshima Maru s—575 cwt bone meal H Noormahomed.

FOR YAKOHAMA.

Wakameya Maru s—100 bales Cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.

FOR OSAKA

Wakameya Maru s—180 bales Cotton, Japan Trading Co.

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *December* 16.] [BOMBAY, *December* 17.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	82 7/8	un	chgd
3 do. Rentes	96		
3½ do. Sterling Loan	100 5/8		1/8
3½ do. Govt. Securities	63 7/16	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London	25 1/8	1/8	
Do. do. 2 months' hence	25 7/16	3/16	
Do. in New York	54 1/8	1/4	
Exchange on London at Paris	25·20	un	chgd
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·52 3/4		1 1/4
Do. do. do. New York	4·85 7/8	1/4	
Discount Bank of England Rate	7per cent	since	7 Nov.
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	5 3/4		1/8
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	5 1/8	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	6½	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	6 1/4	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	3 3/4	1/4	
Do. 7-day Market Loans	4 1/2	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)... 1/3 23/32 unchgd.
*Closing tone of silver—Dull.

COTTON.

Liverpool —

Spots	Good demand
Futures	Quiet.
East Indian	Quiet.
Manchester	Steady.
Total Sales	12,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export	1,500 "
Imports	8,000 "
Mid-Americans	6·33+02
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown	10 3/16 unchgd

Future Delivery prices:

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl	Apl.-May
5·85 —05	5·87 —05	5·87 —06	5·88 —06	5·89 —05

May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5·89 —06	5·89 —05	5·86 —05	5·76 —05

New York:—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	55,000 bales.
Do. do. last year	65,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	49,000 "
do. to Continent	19,000 "

Spot Cotton—11·70—20

Futures—Month of Dec. 11·84 (?) } Declined early owing to bulls unloading and to large estimated receipts for to-morrow.
Futures—Month Jan. 10·90—19 }

New Orlean—

Spot Cotton—11 3/4—1/8.
Futures—Month of Jan. 11·03—29
Do do Mar. 11·03—25
Closing Tone of Futures—Quiet

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi C. I. F.—39 Dec.-Jan.—London—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Wheat—Steady.
Wheat afloat for U. K. Qrs. 1,830,000.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed:—

Yellow Gujerat, per 413 lbs. 85% ex-ship, 57 March-April—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.
Brown Cawnpore 51 1/4—Dec.-Jan.—Antwerp—Done—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Firmer.

Linseed:—

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 45 Dec.-Jany sellers.—Canal.
Tone of Linseed—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6 1/8 unchgd.

Sugar:—

German granulated Sugar, double bags, C. and F. India, 12s. 3d.
Months of Shipment—Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Quiet.

Rubber—

Para Rubber 3/5 1/2d. Sellers.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value	From	Vessel.	Importer.
	Rs.			
1 Box Sovereigns	75,000	Sydney	Devanha.	Chartered Bk.
4 Bundles Rs.	8,000	Bahrein	Goalpara.	National Bank
74 Bars Silver	1,31,408	Adelaide	Devanha.	Mercantile Bk
1 Box gold Bullions	76,272	Malbourne	Devanha.	Yokohama Bk

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [17TH DECEMBER, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Money:—

Borrowers for two months at 4 per cent. per annum.

Exchange:—

There has been little or no change in this market to-day. Rates opened at 1s. 3 27-32d. T. T. and 1s. 3 29-32d. on demand but a Bank was selling at 1s. 3 15-16d. on demand, and others at 1s. 3 7-8d. T. T. for near delivery. From the middle of January business was done at 1s. 3 31-32d. T. T. Credits are still scarce but the best rate quoted is 1s. 4 7-32d. 3 months' sight, and bills at that price have been placed for April may delivery. Far Eastern rates are quiet.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	1s. 3 27/32d. to 1s. 3 7/8d.
Demand Draft	1s. 4 7/8d. to 29/32d.
Credits—3 months' sight	1s. 4 7/32d.
Do. 6 months sight	1s. 4 13/32d.
Do. 3 months' sight—Francs	169 1/2
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks.	139 1/4
Hongkong—30 days' sight	142
Yokohama—30 days' sight	150 1/2
Shanghai—30 days' sight	191 1/2

Government Paper:—

The Market opened steady at Rs. 96 5-16 ready and Rs. 96 1-4 for the settlement. A moderate business has been done, but after a temporary spell of weakness, the dealers became buyers, the quotations advancing Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 96 7-16 ready and Rs. 96 3-8 for the settlement. Calcutta market is advised as Rs. 96 9-16 ready and Rs. 96 5-16 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote:—

Cash	Rs. 96 7
1st Settlement	" 96 6

Bullion:—

On Monday Bar Silver in London advanced 1-8 to 25 1-8 for ready and 3-16 to 25 7-16 for delivery forward in two months. New York was 1-4 better at 54 1-8. The tone of the local market has been firmer, opening at 66 1-8 ex-duty for ready and closing steady at about that level. Forward quotations are as under. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	2	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	2	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	2	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	66	1	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	66	1	0
Ditto 2nd "	63	3	0

COTTON.

Market Report:—

In sympathy with the sharp declined advised in America, our market opened quiet with prices easier. Later in the day there was some enquiry in the bazaar for Bengals and other rates also became steadier. At the close the decline has been fully recovered and prices are a trifle over last evening's closing quotations for some descriptions. The Liverpool opener had not been received when the market closed.

Only a small business was done at Colaba in Spot Cotton.

QUOTATIONS:—	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	274/5	March 08
Good M. G. Broach	267/8	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti	236	Jan. 08
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon	227	"
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola	220	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti	219/20	"
Fine M. G. Muttia	206	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	199/200	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish	206	"
Fine M. G. Bengals	200	"
Fine. M. G. Bengals	204	March 08.
F. G. H. G Bengals	191 1/2	Jan. 08.
Good Western	241	Apl-May
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	253	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed:—

The market is steady with a moderate business doing. We quote as under:—

Ready	Rs. 7 11 0 B. T.
December	" 8 0 0 B. T.
April-May	" 8 6 0 "

RAPESEED—

The market is quiet with very little doing. We quote:—

Brown Cawnpore	Rs. 8 11 0
Brown Cawnpore Ap.-May	" 9 3 0
Yellow Guzerat, ready	" 10 0 0

Gingellyseed:—

The market is quiet, but prices remain steady though there is only a small enquiry. We quote:—

Bold White, 85 p.c.	Rs. 62 8 0
" " 75 p.c.	" 61 8 0
Black Kutni	" 55 8 0
White Havre	" 62 8 0
Yellow Hinganghat	" 65 0 0

Poppyseed:—

Ready	Rs. 12 1 0
April-May	" 11 4 0

Tone—Easier.

Castorseed:—

Ready	Rs. 35 0 0
April-May	Rs. 35 8 0

Tone—Easier.

Cottonseed:—

Rs. 23 8 0

Tone—Quiet but steady.

Mowraseed:—

Rs. 5 5 0 B. T.

Tone—Quiet.

GROUNDNUTS:—

Rs. 46 8 0 Jan.-Feb.

Tone—Quiet but Steady.

Wheat:—

White Delhi Ap.-May.... Rs. 5 14 0 B. T.

Tone—Dull.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks:—	
Bombay	1,395
India	80
Indian Specie Bank	54
Mills:—	
Century	1,825
David	392 1/2
Empress	405
Howard and Bullough	540
Kohinoor	732 1/2
Maneckji Petit	3,170
Presses:—	
New Mofussil	597 1/2
Miscellaneous:—	
Colaba Land and Mill	1,035
Treacher and Co	615
Railways:—	
Ahmedbad-Prantej	567 1/2
Tapti Valley	432 1/2

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday:—

Cotton	13 234 bales.
Wheat	2,880 cwts
Linseed	1,013 "
Rapeseed	40 "
Gingellyseed	10,032 "
Poppyseed	104 "
Groundnuts	821 "
Castorseed	2,021 "
Rice	4,037 "
Myrabollams	3 864 "
Cottonseed	14,215 "
Mowraseed	1,356 "
Gram	6,871 "
Joowar	196 "
Maize	nil. "

NANCY recently witnessed an almost comically sad spectacle. A young Lieutenant of Infantry suddenly lost his reason, drew out his Company in full marching order, and, taking it into the street, had the whole quarter blocked, declaring that he had secret orders from the Colonel. Having got his men there he left them and decamped. Police Officers tried to explain matters, but so great was the confidence of the men in the Lieutenant that they could only be drawn off after the military authorities had been informed.

A LOCAL QUESTION.

There isn't a reader of a newspaper in Bombay but has repeatedly asked himself—as his eyes rested for a moment on advertisements that extolled the merits of some article and backed them up by testimonials from people they knew nothing about. Are these testimonials true? It is a difficult question to answer as the parties referred to live in England or some other country. Like all the evidence we published every word of the statement that follows is from a Bombay citizen. Hunt them up if you doubt an item published and get a personal corroboration. Begin with this case.

Nurse F. E. Anthony, Diplomed Nurse and Midwife of many years' experience in Bombay and England, residence, Ripon Building, Ferguson Road, says:—I have had occasion to prescribe Doan's Backache Kidney Pills for patients and found they relieve pain very quickly, especially backache caused through inflammation of the kidneys. They are also invaluable in cases of Urinary complaints, and if taken as prescribed, will not fail to afford relief.

They give prompt relief in loss of sleep, diziness, heart weakness, backache, urinary trouble, rheumatism and dropsy by removing the poisonous and urinary matter from the system that causes these complications.

Sold by medicine dealers who will not offer something else for the sake of a larger profit at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

If you mention this Paper your order will be sent postage and packing free.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

KEEN—December 9, at Sialkot, the wife of Captain P. H. Keen, 56th Punjabi Rifles, F. F., of a daughter.

OLDFIELD—December 12, at Lahore, the wife of J. S Oldfield, Deputy Superintendent, Central Jail, of a daughter (still-born).

DEATHS.

DOWNES—December 8, near Tangrot, Punjab, Captain L. S. Downes, R. F. A. Deeply regretted by his brother officers.

HOLMES—December 1, at the "Anchorage," Lahore, Alec Holmes, late of the Chief Court, Punjab, aged 61 years.

SHORE—December 10, at the Albert Victor Hospital, Lahore, of pneumonia, Leopold Clarence Shore, Head Clerk, Deputy Commissioner's Office, Lahore, aged 36.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 5m.; Sun sets, 6h. 5m; High water, 10-27m., 11-22a; Low water, 4-37m., 4-21a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m.
Factory Labour Commission, Secretariat, 2 p.m.
Miss Bonavia Hunt's Concert, Taj Mahal Hotel, 9-30 p.m.
Opening of Gymkhana Pavilion.
Skating Rink, Esplanade, 9-30 p.m.
The Hippodrome, Esplanade, 9-30 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade, 7 p.m., 8-30 p.m., and 10 p.m.
The Empire Cinematograph, Framji Cowasji Hall, 7 p.m., 8·30 p.m., and 10 p.m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Dec. 19th, Full Moon, 11h. 25-1m. p.m., Dec. 28th, Last Quarter, 4h. 40-5m. a.m., Dec. 23rd, in Apogee, 2-9h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Thursday, December 19.—Karachi Ice Company, Tamarind Lane, 4 p. m. Bombay University Senate meeting, 5-45 p.m. Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, lecture by Mr. E. D. Talati on Old Bombay, 6-30 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 5m., Sun sets, 6h. 5m.; High water, 11-3m., 11-56a.; Low water, 5-15m., 4-52a.

Friday, December 20.—Bombay Native Dispensary, biennial general meeting, office of Sir D. M. Petit, Hornby Road, 5 p.m. University Examination Results —Matriculation. Y. M. C. A. Glee Club Concert, Wodehouse Road, 9-15 p. m. Sun rises, 7h. 6m., Sun sets, 6h. 5m. High water, 11-36m. Low water, 5-50m., 5-22a.

Saturday, December 21.—Bombay Extra Races, Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Albert Press Company, 2 Dalal Street, 3-30 p. m. Miss Bonavia Hunt's Concert, Taj Mahal Hotel, 9-30 p.m; Sun rises, 7h., 7m.; Sun sets, 6h. 6m.; High water, 0-28m., 0-8a.; Low water, 6-23m., 5-52a.

Sunday, December 22.—4th Sunday in Advent. Sun rises, 7h. 7m.; Sun sets, 6h. 6m.; High water, 0-59m., 0-39a.; Low water, 9-55m., 6-23a.

Monday, December 23.—Bombay Police Club, Christmas Tree and Dance, Town Hall. Sun rises, 7h. 8m. Sun sets, 6h. 7m. High water, 1-29m., 1-10a. Low water, 7-27m. 6-55a.

Tuesday, December 24.—Christmas Eve, Bank Holiday. Sun rises, 7h. 8m., Sun sets, 6h. 7m. High water, 1-58m., 1-43a.; Low water, 8-2m., 7-28a.

A HINDU FAIR.—The annual Shamsett Street Fair was held in Bombay last night and will last for three days.

A STRANGE COMPLAINT.—Siva Sitaram, a Hindu, has complained to the police that on Sunday night some one entered his house at Mahim, Bombay, took away his little son Yeshwant who was sleeping near him, and removed from his person ornaments of the value of Rs. 39. The next morning the child was found in an cart two hundred yards away from his house.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, and other places in South Africa per extra s. s. "Umtazi" via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p. m. on Friday, the 20th instant, instead of on Tuesday, the 17th instant, as previously notified. A supplemental mail will also be closed at 7-30 p. m. on Saturday, the 21st instant.

ATTEMPTED INCENDIARISM.—Genu Vithu, a prow man, has been arrested by the Bombay Police on a charge of having in his possession a piece of lighted rope for the purpose of setting fire to the hay stacked at Jackeria Bunder on the evening of the 14th instant. It is alleged that on the evening in question the accused was seen by one Genoo Ittaji, a dealer in hay, among the haystacks with the lighted rope.

MR. NANJIANI ON ESPERANTO.—On Monday evening, in the lecture hall of the Alfred High School, a public lecture was delivered by Mr. K. R. Nanjiani, B. A., Head Master, Government High School, Broach, before a large audience, including our popular Diwan Saheb, Educational Director Mr. Bhatt, and Prof. Mehta. Prof. Mehta presided. Mr Nanjiani, in a lucid speech, clearly explained the origin and utility of the new language 'Esperanto,' which aspires to spread throughout the civilized world. He strongly recommended the audience to study Esperanto, which, the audience, after hearing him, thought to be a very easy and interesting language.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Colonel J. S. McNeill, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Batt. G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m to-day:—

March	Unter Die Soldaten	Fahrbach
Overture	Masaniello	Auber
Selection	Faust	Gounod
An Oriental Scene	The Dervish Chorus	Sebek
Selection	The Mikado	Sullivan
Valse	The Merry Widow	F Lehar
Characteristic Piece	The Mill in the Black Ellenberg Forest	

THE MONSTER SALE OF IRISH LINEN.—The first day's sale was held yesterday, when large quantities of various Linen Manufactures, comprising household requisites, were sold to an appreciative class of buyers, the unanimous opinion being that goods of such exceptional quality have never before been sold by public auction in this city and at prices for below prime cost. The sale will be continued to-day at 11 o'clock and after an intermission for lunch will be resumed at 3 o'clock. Those who have not yet visited the sale-room should do so, in order to form some idea of the excellent stock offered for sale and of the bargains that it is possible to make.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.—A meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon, the Hon'ble Mr. Dunn presiding. The Board considered a letter from the Engineer suggesting that his imprest of Rs. 3,000 be withdrawn and in lieu thereof temporary advances may be given, the Engineer being treated as a regular disburser instead of an imprest holder. Several Trustees were of opinion that a system by which all payments were made by the Secretary was desirable to adopt instead of giving an imprest or the position of a disburser to other officers. Such was the practice in the Municipality and the Port Trust and it might with advantage be applied to the Improvement Trust. It was resolved that the amount of the imprest be increased to Rs.10,000 and that the Chairman in consultation with the Engineer would consider if a change of system was not advisable under which all payments were to be made by the Secretary.

A PUGNACIOUS ISRAEL.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtula disposed of the case in which Inspector Stenson charged Ezekiel Jacob, an Israel, with causing grievous hurt to Samuel Joseph, also an Israel. Last night the complainant, who is an old man of sixty, was passing along Tindal Street, when the accused met him and demanded money for drink. On the complainant refusing to give him any money the accused knocked him down and gave him some blows. Complainant raised a cry which brought a number of people to his rescue. Seeing this the accused gave two finishing blows on his mouth and knocked out two of his teeth. The Magistrate held on the evidence that the accused had no intention of knocking out complainant's teeth. He convicted him of causing simple hurt and sentenced him to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 30, or in default to undergo fifteen days' further rigorous imprisonment. In the event of the fine being paid Rs. 20 were ordered to be paid to complainant as compensation.

CATHOLIC FEDERATION IN BOMBAY.

A meeting for inaugurating the Catholic Federation took place last Sunday in the Hall of St. Xavier's High School. The occasion was honoured by the presence of his Grace the Archbishop of Bombay and his Grace the Archbishop-Bishop of Damaun, both of whom addressed the meeting, and the hall was filled with a large number of ladies and gentlemen belonging to the various Catholic communities of Bombay. The programme opened by voting Dr. A. G. Viegas to the chair, who in his presidential speech explained the general scope and history of the movement. He was followed by Father Seither, S. J., who, after proposing the first resolution: "That the Catholic Federation be established," entered into further details as to the need and importance of the scheme and its exact object. The motion was seconded by Mr. D. J. Ferreira and supported by Father Flink, S. J., who in a witty and entertaining speech enlarged on the importance of the movement in view of progress in education.

His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay then rose and dwelt on the necessity among so many differences of race and interests in the Catholic community, of a mutual understanding and mutual confidence among them as an essential condition for united action and advancement. He spoke of the cordial understanding and confidence which prevailed between himself and his Grace of Damaun, and said that as they two and their clergy were at one in the matter, there was every reason why a similar reciprocity should prevail between clergy and laity and among the laity themselves. His Grace the Archbishop of Damaun, who next spoke in Portuguese, expressed his cordial agreement with all that the Archbishop of Bombay had said. He himself was willing to cooperate with all workers for the common good, and wished that the enterprise might prove a genuine success.

The second resolution—"That the Draft Rules prepared and approved of by the Provisional Committee appointed at the Dabul meeting of September 22nd should be adopted as the Rules of the Catholic Federation"—was moved by Mr. J. P. deQuadros, who gave a clear synopsis of their drift. He was seconded by Mr. F. L. Silva.

The third resolution, embodying a list of 18 gentlemen selected for the Provisional Committee until such time as the Executive Committee should be elected, was moved by Mr. J. Selwyn, who had come down from Poona to represent the Catholic Literary Institute there, and brought with him an expression of sympathy and adhesion from the Bishop of Poona. It was seconded by Mr. G. H. Misquitta. A vote of thanks to the prelates for their encouraging presence was then proposed by Mr. J. F. Pereira of Bandra and seconded by Mr. D. J. Ferreira; and a vote of thanks to the Chairman proposed by Mr. F. W. Pereira and seconded by Mr. J. Godinho.

At the close of the meeting a large number of those present, both Europeans and others, as well as several ladies, gave in their names as members of the new federation. The proceedings throughout were of an interesting character, and augurs well for the success of the new enterprise.

EMIGRATION TO CANADA.

A Press Note has been issued stating that the Government of India have been informed that the recent arrival of a large batch of immigrants at Vancouver has caused much feeling and that anti-Asiatic riots are feared as well as privation arising from lack of employment in consequence. Indian emigrants proposing to leave this country for Canada are therefore warned that their landing will probably arouse strong popular feeling, and that difficulty may be experienced in protecting them after arrival.

NEW GREAT EASTERN MILL.

The Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the Company, Church Gate Street Fort. Mr. Jugmohandas Vurjivandas presided. The especial resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 2nd December was confirmed—

"That the capital of the Company be reduced from Rs. 15 lacs, divided into 1,500 fully paid up shares of Rs. 1,000 each, to Rs. 3 lacs, divided into 1,500 shares of Rs 200 each."

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How many of our readers dread mealtime? They are hungry yet afraid to eat for the suffering it brings. Yet this fear and suffering can be averted by taking Bile Beans.

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"I attended a hospital for a short time, but the treatment I received there did me no good. Then my son recommended Bile Beans and I commenced to take them. After the first bottle I felt a great deal better, and at the end of a month I was completely cured. I can now eat and enjoy a hearty meal without experiencing any painful after-effects. My health was never better than it is to-day. Thanks entirely to Bile Beans."

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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

THREE SUITS DISPOSED OF.

On Monday afternoon, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, disposed of in the Bombay High Court, the three suits Nos. 585, 385, and 615 of 1907, which have recently excited considerable interest owing to the allegations made by Mr. Acworth, of Messrs. Little and Co, Solicitors, against Mr. Jehangir R. Patel, of Messrs. Kanga and Patel, Solicitors, and in relation to which investigations were held, first before the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, and then on the re-assembling of the Court on the same day after luncheon, before the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor, in the First Division Appeal Court. These investigations have been reported. Mr. L. J. Robertson, Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, and Mr. Jahangir D. Davar, who were counsel for the defendant in suit No. 585, in which the parties were, Suleman Kasam Haji Mitha vs. Memon Karim Hasam, had withdrawn in a body after the investigation before Mr. Justice Russell, that Mr. Patel, who was the attorney instructing them did not feel himself in the position to give instructions until the stigma of the alleged unprofessional conduct was removed from him. On Monday, another identical incident of a similar withdrawal of counsel in a body took place.

Mr Robertson said that in view of what had been expressed from the Bench, and what had transpired in Court, he, and his learned colleagues appearing with him in the case, were of opinion that it would not conduce to the advantage of their client to continue the case any further: They proposed therefore to withdraw from the case. They had advised their client, the defendant, not to continue the case; but the man was unwilling to drop it.

Counsel and Solicitor then withdrew.

For the plaintiff, Suleman Kasam Haji Mitha, appeared Mr. G. R. Lowndes, with whom other Counsel were, Mr. J. D. Inverarity, Mr. E. B. Raikes, and Mr. T. J. Strangman, instructed by Mr. Acworth, of Messrs. Little & Co.

Defendant appeared in person.

The suit was to recover from the defendant Rs. 4,000 lent to him, along with the interest and costs due. The defence was, that the sum was not lent to him; but it was lent to his sister Zulikhabai, who had certain claims on the plaintiff in respect of several dealings between them.

Defendant was called into the witness-box; his, and other evidence was recorded.

Mr. Justice Russell in disposing of the case, said that defendant was in plaintiff's service: the plaintiff had assisted him in pecuniary ways, and made him the advance of the Rs. 4,000, the subject matter of the present suit. Defendant had put in a long elaborate written statement; the case had taken several days in hearing. The Court did not propose to discuss the evidence given for the defendant, because in the opinion of the Judge, the defence was got up by the witness Suleman Usman, who was in the service of the plaintiff, but who had been presented for misappropriation, and had been let off on his having apologised to the plaintiff for the offence, and returned to him the money. The outcome of that affair was the defence in the present case. In the whole course of his legal and judicial experience, both as Counsel and Judge, never had he come across a more wicked and deliberately false case than this. His only regret was, that there was no Rule or Section, which enabled him to inflict the penalty of costs on this man, Usman Suleman. As it was, the plaintiff would not be able to recover from the defendant, Memon Karim Hasam, anything unless steps were taken by the Crown to prosecute this man Suleman Usman, nothing would result. His evidence was perjury and lies from beginning to end. By written documents was his statements contradicted; also by affidavits and by entries in books every question put to him resulted in proving the falsity and wickedness of the defence set-up. Deliberately convinced the Judge was that the agreement produced by him was a downright forgery; and he knew it was a forgery. The only one thing which might be said, if at all in his favour, was that he had not called Zulikhabai as a witness in the box, and to commit perjury.

Decree, for Rs. 4,000, with interest and costs throughout against the defendant.

The second case, No. 385, was called on; the parties to it were, Zulikhabai vs. Suleman Kasam Haji Mitha, Plaintiff being absent, the suit was dismissed with costs. Mr. Lowndes appeared for the defendant.

No. 615, the third case was then called on; the parties to it were Suleman Kasam Haji Mitha vs. Suleman Usman. Mr. Lowndes appeared for the plaintiff; defendant appeared in person. Defendant admitted payment, but averred that partnership existed between him and the plaintiff.

Issue was framed accordingly: whether money was advanced as a loan, or paid for the purpose of partnership mentioned in the written statement? Defendant declined to go into the witness-box.

Decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 2,800, with interest and costs.

GANG OF POISONERS.

IN the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Knight have disposed of an appeal preferred by Raoji walad Darku, accused No. 1, who was in November last convicted by Mr. S. J. Murphy, Acting Sessions Judge of Satara, of administering a stupefying drug with intent to commit an offence, and of robbery, and was sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment. Gopala Punja Lohar, accused No. 2, who also appealed to the High Court, was convicted of the same offences and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

The complainant Gungadhar Trimbak was an agricultural partner of Narayen Yesu, the victim of the crime committed by the two accused. Just before the festival of Divali in the year 1906, he invited his daughter, who was married and lived in another village, to visit him, and on the 21st October, he dispatched the deceased in a cart to bring her to his house. The deceased started in the afternoon, but never reached his destination. On the fourth day after starting, he returned to the village without the tonga and bullocks and in an almost naked condition. The complainant did not see him till next morning, and at that time the deceased was still suffering from the after-effects of some narcotic drug, and was only conscious at intervals. He was ill for five or six days, and then began to improve. When questioned, he complained of having been given something to eat by two men, with whom he had scraped acquaintance on the road, and of becoming unconscious, and of the subsequent loss of the tonga and bullocks. He had since died. His deposition had never been recorded in the presence of the accused, and was consequently not admitted in evidence. Both the accused had made confessions. Two witnesses deposed that, on a Christian master coming and telling the patel that a man was lying unconscious in a field, they went there and found an old man, whom they helped to the village chavdi, and on his reviving a little the following morning, they ascertained the name of his village. The police evidence shewed that this crime was traced through finding the stolen property and independently of the complaint. A police inspector, who was placed on special duty, succeeded in bringing other offences of the same nature home to a gang, headed by a Marwadi named Baktarmull. The police arrested the present accused on the 19th March 1906. Some Dhatura seeds were found in the house of accused No. 2. On the same day the police traced the tonga, which was missing, in which the deceased had travelled, to one Gulab Kayaru, who stated that he bought it for Rs. 7 from accused No. 1. One of the tonga bullocks had fallen ill and it was traced to a man, who had undertaken to cure it. It had been sold for Rs. 20 by accused No. 1. The sessions Judge said the indentity of the tonga, and the bullock was established. The other bullock was also traced. The accused's confessions included accounts of various other offences. Accused No. 1 stated that at Loni, they met an old man with a cart and two bullocks. They made friends with him and were passengers in his cart, and ultimately No 2 gave him a stupefying powder in sweet-meat, and when the old man became unconscious, they carried him to a garden and placed under a tree, where he was left; and the two accused drove away with the cart and bullocks. The case against the second accused, said the Magistrate, was not so strong as against the first, and he was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months. The first accused, was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for seven years. Their lordships rejected the appeals of both accused.

THE PROPER PROCEDURE IN INSOLVENCY CASES.

In the High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman passed a decree in the suit of Hukamchand Sarupchand vs. Navroji S. Talati and others, trading as Talati and Co. in Bombay and Shanghai. Mr. J. B. Kanga, instructed by Messrs. Mehta and Samji, appeared for the plaintiff. The suit was *ex parte*; defendant was not present in Court; he was a member of the firm of Talati and Co., who had applied for the benefit of the Insolvency Act.

In disposing of the suit, Mr. Justice Beaman remarked, that it appeared to him Section 49 of the Insolvent Debtors' Act clearly provided for, and was intended to empower the Court to deal with two classes of cases: cases in which a decree had been passed; and cases in which a suit had been instituted, but a decree was not passed. In the former case, the Court might stay the execution; in the latter, it might stay further proceedings in the suit. It was contended that while the Court always exercised the power of staying execution of decree, it never had exercised the power of staying further proceedings. No reason whatever was assigned for this alleged practice, a practice that rendered entirely nugatory one-half at least of the contemplated scope of the Section. The word "may" having been used, it was argued that in both classes of cases the Court had a discretion; which, while in the one it had uniformly exercised; in the other, it had uniformly renounced. It could not be believed that this comformed with the intention of the Legislature, or that a practice however old and well-established an uniform could or ought to override a legislative enactment. Where "may" was used in Statutes in this and in the like connexions, the ordinary rule of interpretation was that the requisite conditions having been fulfilled the Court would and ought so exercise powers it might exercise. What discretion there was, was meant to be used in exceptional cases. Nor could he see any valid reason why Court which might and ought to stay further proceedings in a suit should refuse to do so; should go on to pass a decree and then stay the execution of the decree. But as this was apparently a new point, which had taken the learned gentlemen by surprise, and as the case was *exparte* the Court would do no more now than state what it thought to be the proper procedure, in case the like point should occur again. As the practice certainly gave colour to the contention of plaintiff's council, an ordinary *exparte* decree would be passed in the case in favour of the plaintiff for Rs. 1,74,682 with interest at 6 per cent. per annum from 27th October till this day. Costs and interest on Judgment at same rate till payment.

LAND ACQUISITION CASE.

Claim over 2½ Lakhs.

IN the High Court, Original Side, the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod has disposed of a reference made by the Collector of Bombay in the matter of the Land Acquisition Act 1 of 1894, and in the matter of Government against Dhunjibhoy Bomonji.

Mr Justice Macleod, in delivering Judgment in the case said that by a declaration made under the Land Acquisition Act, the local Government notified its intention of acquiring certain plots of land situated in Mazagon at the expense of the Port Trustees of Bombay, for the construction of a proposed new Railway. Two of the plots in question belonged to Dhunjibhoy Bomonji, to whom the Collector awarded Rs. 2,64,702 as compensation, inclusive of 15 per cent. for compulsory acquisition. Mr. Dhunjibhoy, dissatisfied with the award, requested the Collector to refer the matter to the High Court. His Lordship, after dealing with the evidence in the case, said that the value of the properties amounted to Rs. 2,25,295, from which Rs. 1,585 had to be paid to Government, leaving Rs. 2,23,709 for the owner. Adding 15 per cent. for compulsory acquisition, the total came to Rs. 2,57,266, which was, his Lordship observed, substantially below the amount offered by the Collector. Certain issues in the case raised a question, which must be kept entirely distinct from the valuation of the property, namely whether the award could be increased by correcting arithmetical and other errors in the valuation on which the Collector based his offer. That question, his Lordship said, must be decided, if the claimant wished it, before the Court finally pronounced Judgment on the claim.

POLICE COURT.

RECEIVING STOLEN ORNAMENTS

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Inspector Coxson charged Mahomed Hussen Mahomed Ismail and Ahmed Abdul Kader, Mahomedans, with dishonestly receiving and disposing of ornaments of the value of Rs. 1,578 at Hyderabad, Deccan, knowing the same to have been stolen. Mr. Dastoor, pleader, appeared for the accused.

It appears from evidence that the accused were arrested by a policeman in October last, when some ornaments and Rs. 196 in cash were found on them. There was also a silver image of a Hindu deity. The second accused stated that the first accused had given him the image for safe custody. The first accused on the other hand stated that he gave it to the second accused for sale, because the latter had been four years in Bombay. He further alleged that he had inherited it from his grand-father. The Rs. 196 were found with the second accused, who said the money belonged to his brother-in-law and that the latter had given them to him for safe custody.

The Magistrate on the evidence was not satisfied with the accused's statements. His Worship thought there were reasonable grounds for suspecting the property to be stolen. Both the accused were convicted and fined Rs. 50 each.

DISOBEYING LAWFUL COMMANDS.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, W. Johnson and F. Regan, firemen in the s. s. "Saint Helena," at present lying in the Bombay harbour and about to proceed to Genoa, were charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands on the, 16th instant and with combining to disobey. Mr. Lambert, of the firm of Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Company, solicitors, appeared, for Mr. D. M. Robertson, master of the ship.

The charge against the accused was that on the morning of the 16th instant the accused refused to perform their duties and stated that they would thenceforth do no more work in the ship. Mr. D. M. Robertson, master of the ship, made an entry of the above in the official log-book of the ship, which was read to both the accused at 11 o'clock the next morning. The accused were again asked to go to work but they refused.

The accused were sentenced to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment each and to forfeit two days' pay.

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Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 18, 1907.

THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY AND CITY EXPANSION.

In the controversy which will follow the letter of His Excellency the Governor in Council on the subject of the expansion of Bombay we shall, of course, have very much more than we have heard already as to the re-arrangement of railway communications. As our readers already know the demolition of the line between Church Gate Steeet and Colaba and of the line between Grant Road and Church Gate Street has been spoken of and vigorously advocated by many persons interested in the improvement of Bombay. But probably few of them are aware that the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company already finds its space at Colaba restricted and in view of the opening of the Nagda-Muttra Railway and of the future completion of the Sind Connection now under survey, the Railway engineers have already discussed plans for the provision of a more commodious terminus at Colaba—not at Grant Road or at Church Gate, but at Colaba. However the advocates of æstheticism need not be unnecessarily alarmed. Now, if the big scheme which is under consideration be sanctioned it will still be open to those who consider the beauty of Bombay before its commercial conveniences to lay out a Marina and to build a row of handsome sea-side residences which will reach from Chaupathi to the Colaba Sanitarium, for it is proposed to remove the Wodehouse Bridge altogether and make a fine open road across the space which the bridge now occupies. The B. B. and C. I. Railway officials declare that they must have a capacious terminus of their own. Various localities have been suggested, but it goes without saying that objectio has been raised to everyone of them. It is not thought to deny that had the Railway problems of Bombay been considered in the early days of the city's existence a somewhat more inland alignment of the B. B. and C. I. Railway would have been selected. But of course the adoption of such a route is now impracticable and the only possible alternatives are the continuance of the present alignment, or the removal of the whole, or a portion of the section of railway between Grant Road and Colaba.

Without discussing the pros and cons of the these alternatives let us see what the Railway Company has to say as to the various sites which have been proposed for the new terminus. The proposals are six in number: (1) the existing Station at Colaba, (2) reclaimed land south of the Parsi Sanitarium at Colaba, (3) Church Gate Station, (4) area north of the Hindu Gymkhana between Marine Lines and Charni-Road Stations, (5) Grant Road Station, and (6) Victoria Terminus of the G. I. P. Railway. It is pointed out that sites 1 and 2 alone enable terminal accommodation at Church Gate to be dispensed with and that sites 4, 5 and 6 necessitate two termini being provided, one at Church Gate for local, the other at the new site for long distance traffic. The objection to the present site at Colaba is that in addition to affording insufficient accommodation it is somewhat dangerous to work owing to the curvature of the lines serving the platforms being so sharp as to cause the occasional derailment of the long bogie coaches, now used for passenger traffic, and a safe commodious and economical yard cannot be designed without the acquisition of property to an extent which is financially and probably physically impracticable. What the Railway wishes to do is to reclaim land at Colaba and upon that reclamation to build an adequate terminus. The approach lines to the site of the new station would be aligned to the west of Wodehouse Road, thus permitting the demolition of the overbridge and pass a short distance in front of the recently reclaimed land near Colaba Station. Of course the lease-holders who are building up handsome properties on the Colaba Reclamation would raise a vigorous protest against this proposal but they are asked to believe they would find compensation in the removal of the Wodehouse Bridge and of the present terminus. We do not think they would have built the class of house now going up if they had anticipated any such impediment between them and the sea. Besides those who object to the continuation of the line beyond Church Gate would raise their hands in horror at the bare idea of decorating the foreshore with railway-sidings and all the paraphernalia with which they would be surrounded. The æsthete and the utilitarian would have fresh cause for quarrel and the Chamber of Commerce would almost inevitably—unless a great revulsion of feeling has set in—throw in its weight on the side of the former. But on the part of the Railway it is urged that the principal advantage of the reclamation site would be the good and accessible situation which would be unhampered by surrounding properties and the fact that at reasonable expense an economical and safe yard can be constructed on an area which can be made sufficiently large to provide for all possible development. Other points which are quoted in favour of it are that the yard could be designed to permit of its being crossed by overbridges at such points as the local authorities may determine, that construction will not interfere with the handling of public traffic, that commencement of work will be independent of the settlement and completion of other schemes and that railway facilities will be secured to a residential neighbourhood which is bound to increase in size and importance.

It is not denied that a general passenger terminus at Church Gate would suit the Railway, provided extensive reclamations were carried out there to afford accommodation for the docking of trains, though that would be as strongly objected to by the lovers of "Bombay the Beautiful." But we turn from this scheme and from number 4 and 5, to discover the objections of the B, B. and C. I. Railway to share stations with the G. I. P. at Bori Bunder. In the first place the B. B. and C. I. carries over four millions passengers per year between Grand Road and stations south, and over two millions between stations north, of Grant Road and Colaba and these would probably be left unprovided for if the local line were torn up. Then again it is urged as a serious objection to the use of Victoria as the Bombay Terminus of the B. B. and C. I. Railway is that the section between Dadar and Grant Road would be reduced to the status of a branch line, subjecting the numerous passengers using the latter station to the inconvenience of having frequently to change trains at Dadar or to drive long distances to and from their ultimate destinations, As, however, they say "the Secretary of State has decided on the continuance of the railway as far as Church Gate no useful purpose will be served by further discussing a project so absolutely opposed to public interests. The object of the second alternative, to use Victoria for long distances only is difficult to understand . . The long distance service could not be handled at Victoria without sufficient and separate accommodation being given to the B. B. and C. I. Railway to enable its trains to be worked at such times as suited its many up-country connections and not at such times only as were convenient to the G. I. P. Railway." "In the opinion of the administration of the B. B. and C. I. Railway the plans they have pondered over may be arranged in order of suitability, thus: (1) Colaba reclamation, (2) Church Gate, (3) the enlargement of Colaba Station, (4) the utilisation of Victoria Terminus, (5) a new station near Charni Road and lastly the adoption of the Grant Road station. This is but one of the many complete problems which will have to be dealt with in connection with the expansion scheme and one on which opinion will most widely differ.

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General Innes. The gallant Mutiny veterans are droping off fast, and during the past few months we have read with sorrow of the death of over a dozen of that brave band who passed through the crisis of which we have been celebrating the fiftieth anniversary this year. Lieutenant-General M'Leod Innes, V. C., whose death at home is just reported, has been fortunate enough to take part in the jubilee celebration of that Siege and Relief of Lucknow in which he took so gallant and honourable a part. He died almost on the same day as Conductor O'Donnell another Lucknow Veteran who had the honour of dying in peace in the very city which he, with others, defended in war. General Innes was born in February 1830 and was consequently in his seventy-eighty year. Like most officers in those days he inherited, so to say, Indian service, as his father was a surgeon in the Company's employ. He was a Lieutenant in the famous Corps of Bengal Engineers of nine years' standing when the Mutiny broke out. He went through the great siege of Lucknow in which he distinguished himself much both by his gallantry and skill. His great achievement during this siege was the blowing up of a formidable mine laid by the rebels. It is thus mentioned by Martin Gubbins, Financial Commissioner of Oude, who went through the siege and wrote an interesting book about it as well as other incidents of the Oude mutiny. "Lieutenant Innes, of the Engineers, after careful examination of the enemy's mine at the Redan Battery, which had for so long been a source of anxiety to us, blew it up. The result proved that those who had all along declared that a mine was in progress had been right, while our Engineers, who had discredited it, had been for once mistaken. A gallery of great length was discovered being no less than 158 feet in length." After the final Relief of Lucknow by Lord Clyde in the latter part of November 1857, young Innes advanced with the army into Eastern Oude when the loyal Gurkhas of Jung Bahadur of Nepal assisted us materially and greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Sultanpur where the rebels were totally defeated on 23 March, 1858. At this battle Innes won the proud distinction of the Victoria Cross when only 28, for a really heroic act, which Collonel Malleson, the historian of the Mutiny, thus records: "The English pushed forward with a decision that allowed the rebels no time to repair mistakes. In advance even of the skirmishers, a gallent officer of the Engineers, who had during the siege of Lucknow rendered the most splendid service, M'Leod Innes, secured the first hostile gun, as the rebels were abandoming it. Falling back from this, the rebels rallied round another gun further back, from which the shot would, in another instant, have ploughed through the advancing columns. M'Leod Innes noticed the danger. He never stopped to consider, but galloping up, alone and unsupported, he shot the gunner as he was about to apply the match, and remaining undaunted at his post, the mark for a hundred match-lock men who were sheltered in some adjoining huts, kept the artillery men at bay till assistance reached him." For this gallant act he was decorated with the iron cross "for valour." It may be noted that this was the only decoration that he received though he survived for so long.

Late in life when he was nearing seventy, General Innes took up the pen and narrated the story of Lucknow which he had helped to save. His "Lucknow and Oude in the Mutiny" is a valuable record by no means superfluous, though its subject has been treated in more than a score of books. He also wrote a little later an account of the entire Sepoy Revolt of 1857-8 which is also a good trustworthy book, though not so graphic as the former, because he had to write of events and incidents at which he was not present. He has published an excellent little life of Sir Henry Lawrence, one of the heroes of the Mutiny, who died during the early part of the seige of Lucknow, as an extra volume of Sir William Hunter's "Rulers of India" series. This volume draws Sir Henry Lawrence's character admirably and depicts him as "the Pacificator" he is called therein. Innes knew the great man personally and was present at the time of his death in Lucknow in July, 1857.

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America and the Philippines. The statement that part of the American Pacific fleet is to be left to guard the Philippines would seem to be ample confirmation of the denial that America had any intention of selling the islands. America has not made the best of its acquisition as is commonly known, but local opinion seems to be that the possibilities are very great. The *Far Eastern Review* says that "the Philippines are not a bad bargain. They are not a bad investment. No county in the world offers such inducements for the investment of capital, if the laws are passed which will permit of their development. The lands are there, the labour is there and only capital is lacking. But capital will not enter until the islands are given a fair chance and the limit on the lands increased. Keen interest is manifested by financial circles in the United States in the Philippines and capital is slowly going into such enterprises as are not affected by adverse laws. The mining industry shows signs of a healthy growth and, in the next year or so, it is said, there will be some millions of American capital invested in these ventures. But the great wealth of the Islands lies in agriculture, sugar, tobacco, hemp etc. and when the American market is opened to these products and the land law repealed so that some inducement will be offered to capital the Islands will soon recuperate and should prove one of the best investments the United States has ever made." To a great extent this is a correct summing up of the situation but it omits to make specific mention of the most serious problem of all, the supply of native labour. A parallel may be found by looking back to the history of the West Indies. When the slaves there were emancipated they became imbued with an inflated idea of their own importance and refused to work. The situation was eventually saved by the introduction of Hindu labour. Much the same is likely to be experienced in the Philippines, for while the islanders are free men they are averse to work and the doctrine of equality which America has unduly pressed has led to a contempt of the capitalist and the work and wages he has to offer. So far no scheme of indentured labour has been seriously suggested, but sooner or later Chinese labour will be demanded and it is likely to be strenuously opposed by the Philippine patriots who are quite willing to see their countrymen idly enjoying the benefits of the climate. The naval force will have the task of guarding a valuable property, but until a proper labour system is instituted the Philippines can never prove their real commercial value.

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Cobbles or a Corpse. The great Druce mystery which has been on and off for a decade, seems to be collapsing somewhat dramatically, spite of Mr. Horace Avory's difficulty in shaking the evidence of the witnesses. Caldwell, "the Great Affidavitist," whose amazing story on oath was that he arranged the mock funeral of T. C. Druce from the Baker Street Bazaar, and himself filled the coffin with stones, has gone back to America just in time to save himself from the fate of Arthur Orton, whose perjury, though more cowardly (in that it involved the honour of an innocent woman) was no more brazen than Caldwell's, Now Mr. Herbert Druce, the owner of the grave in Highgate cemetery, has consented to have the grave opened if it becomes absolutely necessary, so that there must be a startling sequal to the romance the details of which we must wait three weeks to learn. Mr. Herbert Druce, by the death of the proprietor of the Baker Street Bazaar, became possessed of considerable property, and if the famous grave gives up cobbles instead of a corpse he will be faced with the fact that for some years he enjoyed an income derived under the will of a man who still lived, Naturally therefore he has strenuously fought every attempt to open the grave of T. C. Druce, and the fact that he has now consented to open it is either bluff or is a remarkable and as yet unexplained sequel to the greatest romance of the English Courts in this or the last century.

His Excellency Sir George Clarke, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., has consented to lay the foundation-stone of the Mazagon-Sewri Reclamation at 5 p.m. on Monday, the 23rd instant, at Mazagon.

The German East Africa Line Steamer "Kaiser" arrived at Mombasa from Bombay on December 17.

The Rifle which was stolen from the sentry of the 105th Mahratta Light Infantry by three Pathans last week has been recovered in a hill some distance away from Karachi.

The statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway for the week ending 2nd November last amounted to Rs. 1,682, being a decrease on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 1,155. The total earnings from 1st July to 2nd November last were Rs. 33,545, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 772.

The statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 2nd November last amounted to Rs. 4,637, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 785. The total earnings from 1st July to 2nd November last were Rs. 74,065, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 15,897

The statement of traffic of the Tapti-Valley Railway for the week ending 2nd November last amounted to Rs. 10,731, being a decrease on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 6,334. The total earnings from 1st July to 2nd November last were Rs. 2,11,136, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 14,890.

Last year India, Ceylon, and Java sent to China 8,767,200 lbs. of tea, mostly dust, for blending with China teas, principally in the manufacture of bulk and table tea. These figures show an increase of 3,860,400 lbs. as compared with 1905; and Sir Alexander Hosie, Acting Commercial Attache to His Majesty's Legation at Peking, says that if, as he imagines, this blend of exports is classed as China tea, the increase of 4,644,000 lbs. in the whole exports of tea from China in 1906 was due almost entirely to this cause.

OUR BERLIN LETTER.

THE KAISER'S VISIT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, November 29.

According to some German contemporaries the German Emperor gave expression to his delight on account of the obvious sincerity of the hearty welcome accorded to him by the population of London. It is satisfactory to note how completely the feeling of reciprocity manifested itself in this case, for it was the Kaiser's candid frankness and sincerity that was invariably pointed to as his chief characteristic in the English papers during the Imperial visit when his praise was sung in all possible variations. It was for this reason that the Kaiser's assurance in his Guildhall speech made such a wonderful impression, when he said: "My aim above all is the maintenance of peace for the whole world and most especially for the two kindred nations." These plain words satisfied to set aside the last remnant of anxiety lest Germany should ever take advantage of a future perplexity of English affairs for invading the island realm. The word of the German Sovereign is honoured by the whole population of the United Kingdom as an absolute guarantee of peace. From this conviction it was an easy step to an unbiassed survey of the situation. All seasonable people agreed that after all there were no political differences between England and Germany that could justify any attempt at bringing the misery of a war over both nations.

There are, however, pessimists enough who readily admit that there are no political conflicts conceivable that might lead to a war, but who nevertheless perceive in the economic competition of both countries a danger that is necessarily reflected in their mutual political relations. Their argumentation is that Germany bids fair to supplant Great Britain in the neutral markets and that the island realm whose means of subsistence depend almost exclusively on trade and not on agriculture cannot possibly tolerate such a dispossession. It is true, the catchword of the commercial supplanting of Great Britain by the ubiquitous German rivalry has often been repeated in both countries, sometimes in plaintive tones in England and with something like triumphant airs in Germany. But an erroneous assertion is not brought nearer the truth by frequent repetition, and in this case it is evident that the contention of the commercial superiority of Germany is not borne out by facts. As an illustration we may quote from a recently published official Statistical Survey of the foreign trade of India. We learn from this exhaustive array of figures that indeed the German export trade to British India in the last ten years shows a steady growth and now reaches the imposing figure of 5 million Lstr. The question is, however, whether this German progress was made at the expense of the English export trade to India. Quite the contrary is the case. England did not only advance her Indian trade in the same proportion, but even bettered her relative position from good to better. Four years ago Great Britain absorbed already 64·9 per cent of the whole import trade into India; in the last year she monopolized more than two-thirds, viz., 68 per cent. The same observation may be made from the Customs Returns of other British Colonies as, e. g., Australia and South Africa. It is certainly not Great Britain that is losing ground by the commercial success of Germany. If we keep to the facts we find that it is invariably the trade of other countries that is making room for German competition. However painful the comparison of figures may be for these other countries, for England the variations in the distribution of the non-English trade are certainly a matter of indifference.

Moreover, there is still another side of the question, for Germany is not only an exporting, i.e., selling, but just as well an importing, i.e., buying country, and in the latter capacity it has rapidly grown with its number of population and accumulation of wealth. It is above all the large majority of the British Colonies that derives the advantages of German prosperity. We take again some illustrative figures from the latest Statistical Abstracts. The value of British-Indian produce imported into Germany rose within the last seven years from 11 1-2 to 17 4/5 million Lstr. In the same period the Australian export trade to Germany advanced from 6 to 9 millions, that of Egypt from 1 3-5 to 3½ millions; that of British West-African from 1½ to 3½ millions. That means an increase from 50 to more than 100 per cent. The Canadian exportation to Germany shows an increase from 1/4 to nearly 1/2 million, but is capable of much further growth. If we take the Trade Returns of all responsible British Colonies and of the Empire of India together, we find an increase of imports into Germany within seven years of not less than 12½ million Lstr. The growing importance of the German consumption for the exporting trade of the British Colonies is clearly indicated in these figures.

Thus we come to the conclusion that the commercial situation offers as little ground for complaint and misunderstanding between the two nations and countries as their political and cultural interest. By offering an opportunity for a fair and calm survey of the whole commercial situation of both countries, the Imperial visit to England has been of great advantage in every respect.

THE "ALLGEMEINE ELECTRICITATS-GESELLSCHAFT."

The year ending with June 30th, 1907, was in every respect a year of steady progress for the "Allgemeine Electricitats-Gesellschaft." Its capital amounts now to 5 million Lstr. fully paid up, for which a dividend of 12 per cent could be declared. For the last five years we find a regular rise in the dividend by 1o/o from 8 to 12o/o. This result is all the more satisfactory as the capital was increased from 3 to 5 millions during this period. Accordingly we find record figures in all the ten branches of this large concern. We give only some abstracts of general interest from the Report. That the Steam Turbine is gaining ground from year to year is clear from the figures showing an increase in orders of 55 o/o compared with last year. It is now almost a matter of course that new central stations for electric light and power supply are exclusively provided with Steam Turbines. Thus the Victoria Falls Power Co. commenced its work in the mining district of Johannesberg with 6 Steam Turbines supplied by the A. E. G. The chief competitor of the Turbine as generator of electric energy is now the motor driven by drawing off gas. It is stated as the result of experience that for medium sized installations the gas-motor may indeed easily compete; but for larger machinery the Steam Turbine has the field entirely to itself on account of its greater reliability and capacity of standing exceptional strain. In its Oberspree Kable Works the Company used 19,700 t. of copper (against 16,000 in 1906). Owing to the high prices of copper, 400,000 Lstr. more had to be paid for raw material. The recent fall of prices for copper must be of great advantage for the whole electric industry. As means for isolating wires a cheap substitute has been discovered for India-rubber. In its Automobile Workshops the A. E. G. produced about double as much as 1906; but the Report alludes to the present international over-production and does not expect a favourable development until this crisis is over. Of Glow-lamps the Company is bringing a new type on the market, but expects its Nernst Lamp to hold its own for installations where its advantages are obvious. Even a department for constructing type-writing machines has been included in the ever extending activity of the A. E. G.

A large order in the year under review was the supply of electric motor cars for the main lines of Hamburg and its suburbs. If the Prussian Government Railway Department is satisfied with the new system of traction that will be inaugurated in the current year, this would be the forerunner of a most comprehensive electrisation of the Government railways. The high intensity of the monophase current used in this instance is a novelty. Other orders in this line have been received from the Government of Bavaria and from the City of Hamburg. There is from the orders received in the last four months no indication derivable that the period of exceptional prosperity for the electric industry is past. On the contrary there is again an increase over that of last year. Evidently the possibilities of applying electricity with great advantage are quite inexhaustible.

NOTES.

Professor Friedrich Delitzsch, the famous Assyriologist, has just read two papers on "Evolution in religion" that are sure to attract general attention on account of the clear statement of the results arrived at by the modern comparative science of religions. In the centre of his deductions the learned Professor places the thesis that the recent development of Theology enables and compels us to trace the phases of the development of the historic figure of Jesu towards the dogmatic conception of Christ. From various sources conceptions emanated that eventually became particles of the traditional Life of Christ. The story of the miraculous birth of Christ is boldy traced back to a wrong interpretation of a passage in Isaiah, Chapter VII. The dogma of the Holy Trinity had its base in the philosophical speculations of Divines in the 3rd and 4th centuries. The Lord's Supper in its traditional interpretation is, according to Dr. Delitzsch, also connected with old notions of the sacrifice and of the Greek Mysteries that only gradually grew around the touching report as told in the Gospel. In the profound sayings of Jesu we are told to revere most original traces of His historic personality; and in the practical realization of these words of supreme wisdom in the Christian congregations he finds a good test for pure Christianity. The strength of the Professor comes in when he points out the Oriental relics preserved in the Christian tradition. The figures of Angels go even back to pre-biblical antiquity; the conceptions of a Hell and a Paradise were common property of the Asiatic nations in the times of Christ. The numerous stories of miracles are explaind by the great delight Orientals take in them. From the conventional forms of literary composition in Hebrew and Assyrian the speeches laid into the mouth of God, wrong inferences have been drawn, as though the thoughts introduced as sayings of God were especial revelations. Professor Delitzsch laid much stress on the point that in many of these statements he had the authority of orthodox theologians on his side; on the whole, however, we venture to predict that his critical methods will be severely attacked from more than one side.

A Clearing-House for Mortgages has been founded at the instigation of the German Imperial Bank in Berlin. Thirty of the largest banks in this line of business have agreed to meet on fixed days for settling their new investments and receipts by balancing the whole and taking each other's cheque for the surplus due. More important still is a new branch of business opened by the German Imperial Bank. When mortgages are to change hands the Bank offers to act as trustee for receiving the documents in good time for the new lender to examine them, accepting the purchase money and paying an equivalent amount on the same day to the previous creditor. By facilitating this simultaneous operation the loss of interest and expense of sending large amounts of money from one place to the other will be avoided. As on the Quarter days many millions were on the move for the readjustment of mortgages, a certain stringency of the money market was due to these transactions. That will be avoided from February 1st, 1908, when the new service will be in working order.

A European Trust for the production of ordinary glass bottles is the latest organisation for concentrating trade. It has its central Board in Berlin and promises to considerably reduce the price of glass bottles used as receptacles in the retail trade in liquids of all kind. This will be possible by the general introduction of the Owen Bottle Machine that makes manual labour for finishing the bottle quite superfluous. As many hands will thereby be dispensed with in the manufactories of coarse glass bottles, it is proposed to limit the new process to a few concerns in every country, so that only a few workmen need be dismissed at the present. From time to time new machines will be put up, but at a rate that allows the present bottle makers a chance of finding employment in some other industry. Until the change is completed the present prices will have to be kept up. It is expected that the American bottle makers will join this remarkable organisation.

Between Sweden and Prussia a treaty has been concluded that provides for railway trains being taken over the Baltic Sea by a regular ferry service. From the Swedish harbour of Trelleborg these ferries are proposed to sail directly to Sassnitz on the island of Rugen, a distance of 57 nautical miles. From Sassnitz there is already a regular train service to Berlin, a distance of 165 miles, including a short ferry passage of 18 minutes. It is planned to construct a bridge over the narrow straits of 3/4 mile width that separates the island from the mainland. As the navigation is not to be impeded, it will be necessary to give the spanning a height of 25—30 metres. This bridge would cost Prussia 850,000 Lstr. Nevertheless, the Prussian Government has acceded to the request of Sweden for an improvement of its connection with Central Europe. There is perhaps a way out of the difficulty of constructing this enormous bridge. If, instead of Sassnitz on the island, the little port of Zingst on the mainland would be chosen as station of the new ferries, the sea voyage would only be lengthened by about a mile, while the land voyage to Berlin would be even somewhat shorter. At the same time Hamburg would be considerably nearer.

The reconstruction of the short railway from Stralsund through Zingst that would be required is only a small affair compared with the gigantic bridge construction. At any rate the present route from Berlin to Stockholm that was inaugurated in 1897 will be greatly improved by a through service of trains.

For the acquisition of the successful airship of Count Zeppelin with all the existing appliances and for the further extension of the system a grant of 107,500 Lstr. is demanded in the new Budget laid before the German Imperial Diet. The Government will therefore take up the rigid system of aeronautic travel as well as the semi-rigid system of the military construction, while the unrigid system of Major Parceval was acquired by the Society for the promotion of motor airship. In the new estimates we find also the addition of another detachment of aeronauts in the Prussian army.

L. ASCH.

LEGAL STAGNATION IN NATIVE STATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The native states and principalities in India are lagging far behind the British Government in the administration of law, which develops with the intellectual and moral progress of man. In many of them the whole jurisprudence is based on rules and regulations grounded on obsolete digests of law which were in force so far back as the advent of the British rule in India and were long ago pronounced to be unsuitable to the wants of advanced times The rapid development of law and equity in keeping with the increasing demands of our neighbours in British India has no attractions for the rulers of Native States. Some of these vainly boast of their own codifications and consolidations which are hardly intelligible and in several respects incomplete and confuse and bewilder the strongest head whether on the Bench or at the Bar. They have grown decrepit and are far too slow for a moving age. The Code of Civil Procedure of 1908 is on the anvil of the Legislative Council of the Government of India. Is it not a wonder that first class states are still labouring under the first enactment of the kind without any amendment or modification? It goes to show how stagnant is the growth of law administered in the Courts of Native States. Even the most enlightened Prince, Sir Sayajirao Gaikwar of Baroda, conceded but lately to His Highnes's subjects the right to sue the state, a privilege which is not denied to the poorest man by the British paramount power. Many acts of progressive legislation which have, on experience, been found to work well in British India are debarred the precincts of Courts of Native States as foreign and the anomaly that prevails cannot be imagined. The evil wrought by this slow adaptation of justice to modern times is not to be exaggerated. It has become exceedingly difficult to apply the obscure statutes to novel and difficult circumstances that might crop up. Small-headed and narrow-minded judges interpret them as they like to suit their purposes and refuse to be enlightened by new interpretations of law, which are according to the law of justice, equity and good conscience, on the ground of the new measures not being introduced into their states, in spite of lucid and authoritative exposition of the principles of justice. Many people have been made miserable by such a state of things, which is far from being clear and is by no means easy to praise. It is difficult to imagine anything much less satisfactory than such a state of the law as this. The past is over and circumstances have altogether changed. Though the British Government, being bound by mutual treaties, agreements, and pledges, cannot do what it would, it should, as the sovereign power, do what it can in the matter of improving the unprogressive legislation of states under its protection, the outlook of which is too limited They see on one side of causes and actions and quarrel with those who can look tolerantly upon both. There are many points to which attention of such states may be usefully directed, mistakes against which they may be warned, and difficulties in which they may be glad of assistance.—Yours, etc.,

B. B. N.

Two prizes of Rs. 125 each will be given to the best factory and cottage looms that will be exhibited and worked at the Third Indian Industrial Conference at Surat. But if a large variety of looms are entered for competition and if the expert advisers of the Conference so recommend, two more prizes of like value will be given for each of two different kinds of looms. All who have looms to send are invited to do so and compete for the prizes.

CANADA AND ASIATICS.

THE CHINESE RESTRICTION POLICY.

Proposed Extension.

THE PROBLEM OF JAPANESE TRADE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 17.

A telegram from Ottowa states that the House of Commons there is debating a motion which is supported by all the British Columbian members urging that, as the Chinese restriction policy is successful, a definite policy should be adopted with other Orientals.

The supporters of the motion dwelt upon the importance of developing Canada's trade with Japan, while restricting Japanese immigration.

LATER.

Telegrams from Ottowa state that the debate in the House of Commons on the restriction of immigration has been adjourned.

The feature of the discussion was a speech by Mr. Sloan insisting that the influx of Orientals discourages white settlers from coming to British Columbia, the resources of which can be developed by white labour.

Mr. Sloan declared that unless the present policy is reversed the region from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific will become a possession of the United Orient.

JAPAN AND KOREA.

More Forces to Combat Revolutionaries.

LONDON, DECEMBER 16.

Reuter telegraphs from Tokio that the Crown Prince of Korea and Marquis Ito have arrived there.

The Government is considering the advisability of increasing the Japanese forces in Korea, in view of the revolutionary activity.

THE BERESFORD-SCOTT INCIDENT.

Further Action Improbable.

LONDON, DECEMBER 17.

With reference to yesterday's telegram regarding the Beresford-Scott incident, the *Daily Mail* states that the matter is now closed, so far as any further action by the Admiralty is concerned.

A PAPAL CONSISTORY.

Four New Cardinals.

DENUNCIATION OF MODERNISM.

LONDON, DECEMBER 17.

At a Consistory held yesterday the Pope created two Italian and two French Cardinals.

His Holiness deplored the attacks made on the Church even by those who should safeguard it, and especially referred to the Italian Press in this connection. His Holiness denounced the Modernists.

THE DRUCE CASE.

Grave to be Opened.

LONDON, DECEMBER 16.

In the Druce case, Mr. Avory announced that Mr. Herbert Druce had agreed, if necessary, to open the grave.

The Magistrate said that he thought it highly desirable.

NEW BISHOP OF WINCHESTER.

LONDON, DECEMBER 17.

The Dean of Carlisle has been appointed Bishop Winchester.

FIGHTING IN MOROCCO.

French Column Successful.

LONDON, DECEMBER 17.

The French Column yesterday captured the gorges around Ainsfa, after eight hours' fighting.

The French had sixteen wounded, and the Ben-Snassen tribe lost heavily.

COTTON TRADE DISPUTE.

Lock-out Probable.

LONDON, December 17.

The Manchester Cotton Employers' Federation has decided to enforce a general lock-out, unless the ringspinners' strikes at Oldham are settled within a reasonable time.

THE SITUATION IN NATAL.

Dinizulu in Gaol.

LONDON, DECEMBER 16.

Dinizulu, with his attendants, has arrived at Maritzburg and has been lodged in gaol.

H. H. JAM RANJITSINGHJI.

Cordial Reception by the King.

LONDON, DECEMBER 16.

H. H. Jam Ranjitsinghji has been most cordially received by King Edward at Buckingham Palace.

THE TEST MATCH.

LONDON, DECEMBER 17.

In the first test Match, England completed their second innings for 300 runs.

LATER.

The Australian eleven in their second innings have made 63 for the loss of three wickets.

THE PACIFIC CRUISE.

Review by President Roosevelt.

AN IMPRESSIVE SEND-OFF.

CALIFORNIANS PREPARING A DEMONSTRATION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 16.

President Roosevelt, on board the "Mayflower," reviewed the fleet of sixteen battleships, with auxiliaries totalling fifty-seven, prior to their departure for the Pacific.

The vessels sailed out, headed by the "Mayflower" amid thundering salutes from the forts.

The scene was a most impressive one.

LONDON, DECEMBER 17.

There are indications that the Californians intend to utilize the arrival of the battleships en route for the Pacific for the purpose of strengthening the Anti-Oriental agitation. They are organizing a great demonstration in honour of the fleet.

CRISIS IN PERSIA.

Ex-Premier Allowed to go to Europe.

LONDON, DECEMBER 16.

The Shah has allowed the ex-Premier, who was arrested, to proceed to Europe, and is negotiating with Parliament.

The other arrests are maintained.

LONDON, DECEMBER 17.

The correspondent of the "Times" telegraphing from Teheran, states that the release of the Premier who is the holder of a high British Order, is due to the solicitation of the British Legation.

ANOTHER COLLIERY EXPLOSION IN U. S.

Many Casualties.

LONDON, DECEMBER 17.

A colliery explosion has occurred at Bermingham, Alabama, in which seventy persons have perished Thirty-five bodies have been recovered.

This is the third terrible mining disaster within a fortnight.

ILLNESS OF LORD KELVIN.

LONDON, DECEMBER 17.

Lord Kelvin is sinking slowly.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT.

Under Amir's Consideration.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 17.

The "Pioneer's" Frontier correspondent reports that, according to news from Kabul, the Amir is considering his reply to the communication from the Government of India announcing the conclusion of the Anglo-Russian Agreement.

The letter on the subject reached His Majesty at Mazar-i-Sharif some weeks ago.

AMIR OF AFGHANISTAN.

Relations with Nasrulla.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 17.

With reference to the frontier rumour about the Amir and Nasrulla, some of them of very old standing which have found republication during the past few days all that can be stated with any degree of certainly is firstly that no arrangements have yet been made for any visit by the Amir to Europe nor of Nasrulla to Mecca nor has the matter been discussed officially; secondly, that the failure of the orders issued to improve the roads when the Dane Mission took a motor-car to the Amir is so notorious than an Afghan rhyme telling how exactly everything remains as it was before it has found its way across the Border into the frontier Indian Bazaars; thirdly, that the relations between the Amir and Nasrulla are sufficiently shown by the fact that Amir entrusted Nasrulla with the government of the country when he went on tour and that Nasrulla was the one to read the elaborate address of welcome presented to the Amir on the latter's recent return to his capital and fourthly, that the Amir received the Government of India letter conveying intimation of the Anglo-Russian Agreement so long ago as when he was at Magar Sharif.

IRREGULARITIES IN RANGOON WAREHOUSES.

Hargreaves Convicted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, December 17.

The District Magistrate of Rangoon committed a European named Walter Hargreaves, aged 41 years, Superintendent of Port Trust Bonded Warehouse, of criminal breach of Trust in respect to quantities of liquors in cask or in bottle of the value of between four and five thousand rupees The police enquiry showed that four casks and seventy or more cases of liquor had been broached and their contents sold to two Chinamen who are now being tried for receiving stolen property from the Bonded Warehouse. One of the alleged confederates has been discharged. The accused Hargreaves pleaded in defence that he committed the crime to relieve domestic troubles. His Worship regarded the offence as a serious one, but took into consideration the previous good character of the accused and the fact that he had assisted the police in their investigations by informing them of the methods he had adopted for disposing of the liquor. A sentence of two years' rigorous imprisonment was passed by the Court on the accused and upon hearing it pronounced he convulsively clutched the rails of the dock and fainted, but recovered upon the police officer in charge opening his shirt collar and giving him a glass of water.

STATE RAILWAY CLAIM REFUNDS.

Complaint of Inordinate Delay.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 17.

The Railway Board have before them a complaint from the Punjab regarding the length of time that it takes at present for the Claims Section of the State Railways to deal with matters of claims and refunds.

It is not an uncommon thing apparently for merchants to have to wait six or even nine months for a settlement, and to have to write reminder after reminder to the department concerned in order to obtain it.

TELEGRAPH SIGNALLERS' GRIEVANCES.

Meeting at Delhi.

SPECIAL COMMISSION SENT TO RANGOON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, DECEMBER 17.

The Civil staff of the Delhi Telegraph Office recently met to record their particular grievances, to support the action of the General Secretary, Telegraph Memorial Committee, Rangoon, in representing their disabilities, common to the department to H. E. the Viceroy and further to petition the Director-General of Telegraphs to publish the report of the Telegraph Commission, now in the hands of Government and, pending such publication, to solicit an expression from the Government of India that prospects of the signalling staff regarding pay would be improved, long delay occasioning much anxiety.

The grievances of the Delhi office are:—General shorthandedness resulting in extra labour by working the staff. The nominal strength of this office is 28 Civil and 29 Military, of which some 40 per cent. are occasionally incapacitated by illness the remaining staff being quite insufficient to cope with the work. In October the latter barely obtained 2 hours' rest on a night duty of eleven hours. meal reliefs being reduced to 25 minutes.

House allowance sanctioned at Delhi in lieu of quarters is Rs. 10 per European and Eurasian Telegraph Master and Rs. 5 per signaller, the Indian operators obtaining no allowance while the Telegraph Master's pay received Rs. 35 per month and to signallers' on lowest scale of pay the cost is Rs. 10 for a small room. Indian operators living in bazar pay minimum of Rs. 10 for cost of house from their meagre salaries on the lower scale. The concensus of opinion at the meeting was that house allowance should be fixed according to local conditions and rates and not generaly as now. Futher, salaries now drawn by the signalling staff are those fixed in 1867. Since which the cost of living has risen over 75 per cent while the subordinates of other Government Departments have already received compensation in enhanced salaries. It is stated that though Lord Curzon during his Viceroyalty placed three lakhs of rupees at the disposal of the Telegraph Department on its first memorial that this eventually resulted only in new appointments in the superior grades while the signalling staff received no recompense whatever. Regarding leave Delhi being notoriously an unhealthy station casual leave as a special concession was raised from 20 to 30 days in the year, with the limit of ten days on medical certificate of unfitness for duty. Leave rules have been subsequently revised to twenty days in common with that of healthiest Indian stations with limit of three days only on medical certificate. Consequently men who fail- through continued illness to attend on fourth morning are either put on half pay or are compelled to take privilege leave for such absence, so entailing forfeiture of further privilege leave for six months. A junior signaller is alleged to have died in hospital not long since as result of continuing at duty while ill to so avoid forfeit of pay and privilege leave.

RANGOON, DECEMBER 17.

In regard to the agitation which is still going on in the Telegraph Department to have their grievances redressed, especially in regard to the overtime oppressive exaction it has transpired that a special Commission has been deputed by the Director General to come to Rangoon to make enquiries.

ARMY RETIREMENT RULES.

Extension of Period to General Officers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 17.

The "Pioneer" says:—"The rule under which Sir Edmund Barrow has to vacate the Peshawar Division after extension to four instead of five years is, we understand on this side, having been that appointments should be for three years in the first place with power to extend them to five.

The new rule became operative with effect from the 1st of January, 1904, General Officers appointed before that date having been eligible for extension up to five years' limit.

Those who benefiting or are still benefited by the old arrangement are Generals Walter, Kichener, Henry, Clements, Locke Elliot, E O. F. Hamilton, Desvoeux and Spens.

"The four years' rule applies not only to Commands but also to the whole Army Divisional and Brigade Staff."

U. P. AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.

Official Notes.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 17.

The officially issued Agricultural Notes for the United Provinces state that throughout the month attention has been concentrated on sowing Rabi crops, and it is believed that the area sown will turn out considerably larger than was hoped for.

At first both men and cattle have been overworked in the attempt to sow as large an area as possible, and there has been intense demand for any means of saving time.

Cheap chain-pumps supplied by the department for raising water from canals have been in particular request Their chief merit lies in the fact that by their use a larger area can be irrigated in a given time than is possible with the ordinary basket lift.

It may be of interest to the public to know that as usually happens in such seasons exportation of grain from Nepal has been prohibited by the Government of that country. In ordinary years, Nepal supplies the provinces with large quantities of rice and pulse.

The supply of seed grain for Rabi sowings has been immensely facilitated by advances made by Government. One result of these advances has been that people have been free to decide what crop they will sow and thus the demand for seed of special crops such as potatoes and vegetables has been less than in the previous season of drought when less money was available. But such seeds were offered in kind.

A few large estates have, however, obtained from the Department considerable quantities of country carrot seed, a crop that is always popular when food stocks are low.

TEACHERS IN MADRAS SCHOOLS.

New Rules of Conduct.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 17.

The Government of Madras has just issued a new Order with a view to set out with greater clearness and fullness the disciplinary regulations which should govern the conduct of professors. and teachers of pupils in colleges add schools which are under public management or which are aided or recognised than is now the case in educational rules and Grant-in-aid Code. New rules are to form a supplementary chapter of the Madras Educational Rules. They are to be incorporated into the Grant-in-Aid Code with the aid of University provisions on the same subject cover the whole field. H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore has consented to be a patron of the National Medical College of India Calcutsa as "the institution reflects much credit on the many patriotic and eminent physicians who have started it."

Major C. E. Williams, I. M. S.' Health Officer, Rangoon Municipality, will, it is understood, be appointed to the newly created post of Sanitary Commissioner in Burma.

VICEROY'S TOUR IN BURMA.

Sport on the Paunglin Lake.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PAUNGLIN, DECEMBER 16.

The Viceregal Party arrived here to-day at 2 p.m. Their Excellencies were received by Mr. Cholmeley, Commissioner of Minbu District.

The party at once proceeded to the irrigation gates on the Thabyeyo stream, where they embarked in a decorated barge, which was towed to the Paunglin Lake by four racing canoes.

Machans had been erected on the lake, and excellent arrangements made for a duck shooting by Captain Percy Smith. The party shot all afternoon, the bag being 105 head, composed of geese, duck and snipe.

Their Excellencies and party returned to the "Sladen" in the evening.

NYAUNGHLA, DECEMBER 17.

The Viceregal Party had another shoot this morning before leaving Paunglin. The bag was 132 heads, composed of geese, duck and snipe. At 3 p. m. the "Sladen" left Paunglin and arrived here at 5 p. m. Their Excellencies will visit the Oil Fields in the morning to-morrow and will leave at noon.

ZAKKA KHEL TROUBLE.

Further Raids and Firing Reported.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 17.

The Zakka Khel Afridis are reported to be firing frequently at the men of the Khyber Rifles—in fact whenever opportunity offers.

Their attitude now is one of open defiance, as they are apparently convinced that punitive measures will not be adopted against them.

A party of men, supposed to be Zakkas, are reported to have raided a village near the Bara Fort in the Peshawar District last Friday. They succeeded in driving off some sheep.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18.

Lieutenant H. E. Reid, 2nd Royal Scots, is granted privilege leave from the 15th December, to the 15th January, 1908, inclusive.

Major W. J. Anderson D. A. A.-G., Bombay Brigade, proceeded to Deolali on inspection duty, on the 13th instant, returning on completion of duty.

Colonel R. H. Forman, A.M.S., Principal Medical Officer, Bombay Brigade, is granted 10 days' leave, from the 23rd instant. Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. Gubbin, R.A M.C., will perform his duties during his absence.

Lieutenant C. G. Nomico, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, is granted twelve months' leave out of India with effect from the 1st January, 1908.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

Staff.—Major H. W. Iles, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Burma Division, to officiate as Assistant Adjutant-General, Burma Division, in addition to his own duties, vice Colonel R. D. Longe, on leave, from 17th to 24th November, both dates inclusive.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 17.

In connection with the question of admissibility of mileage allowance to British Officers for journeys by road at outstations it has been decided that an officer should meet from his detention or deputation allowance. All conveyance expenses within five miles into the miles if a horse or bycycle is taken of the fixed travelling point in the station but if he moves on duty more than that he may claim mileage allowance for the distance covered in addition to the deputation allowance if any, but he cannot draw detention allowance in addition as the latter is only paid for each day of a halt at outstations and cannot therefore be drawn for the same day as the travelling allowance.

Lieutenant T. Bone, A. V. C. will replace Lieutenant U. F. G. Pallin Army Veterinary Corps in India, the latter having been pronounced by a Medical Board in England as unfit to return to India.

Nearly 60 officers are coming out to India in the "Plassy" which arrives in Bombay on the 27th December.

Major C. Minchin is transferred from the North-West Frontier Province to Baghelkhand vice Major Cubitt Political Agent, who has two years combined leave.

MEETINGS PROHIBITED IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 15.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate here to-day issued a notification prohibiting the holding of public meetings in squares in the First Division of Calcutta. This is in consequence of the recent stone throwing and hooting at the police.

SHILMAN RAILWAY SURVEY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 17.

What should be the final survey in respect of the Kabul River route for the Shilman Railway has been completed by Mr. Johns.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

To-day's Programme.

His Excellency will arrive at the Gymkhana this evening at about 5-45 at the cricket-ground entrance, where he will be met by the entire Managing Committee and received by the President of the Club. The President will conduct His Excellency on to the bank on the north side of the building, where will be seated the guests invited by the Club, whilst seats will be provided on either side for members and their friends. Here His Excellency will be received by the Building Committee. The President will request him to open the building, for which purpose Mr. Stevens, as Honorary Architect, will hand him the key provided. The President will conduct His Excellency through the building and tea will be served in the Reading Room for the invited guests of the Club; tea will also be served as usual on the lawn for members and their friends As His Excellency is visiting the Club as a sporting institution, cricketing or other similar costume will be considered perfectly suitable to the occasion.

WE would strongly advise one who conveniently can to be vaccinated, as there is every probability of an epidemic of small-pox during the next cold season. We also apprehend a recrudescence of cholera and probably the prevalence of plague. The most curious feature in the sanitary history of the last couple of years has been the continuous recrudescence of choleraic diseases. Cholera had ceased for many years since the completion of the system of water-supply to be epidemic, but from the last year the disease has been epidemic or sporadically prevalent up till recently. The prevalence of cholera in recent years does not seem to be due to a falling off in the sanitary condition of the city or to merely local causes, and it demands the serious attention of the Municipal Authorities. We suspect the cause either to be sought in the sources of the water-supply or in the milk and cream supply. The whole of the cream supplied to the city is obtained from stables outside the city and probably inside or alongside human habitations This is serious enough, but we must add to it the danger of milk and vessels treated with foul water.

THE "TRIBUNE" DEFAMATION CASE.

Editor and Printer Fined.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 17.

The following is Mr. Connolly's judgment in the "Tribune" defamation case:—

The complainant in this case is Captain Mckechnie of the Indian Medical Service and the accuseds are Mr. Alfred Nundy and Lala Mool Chand, Editor and Printer repectively of the "Tribune" newspaper, Lahore. On the night of the 6th May, 1906, about 11-15 p. m. a punkha coolie was found lying dead beside his punkh rope outside the artillery barracks of Jullunder Cantonments The occurrence was brought to the notice of an Officer of the Battery and the police were sent for. An investigation was held in the course of which the father of the deceased alleged that his son had died from a kick given him by a soldier. The body was sent to the Cantonment General Hospital Mortuary and a post mortem was held the next day. On the 8th May Major Burlton, District Magistrate and Deputy Commissioner of Jullundur held an inquest on the deceased under section 174, Criminal Procedure Code, and returned a finding in an order dated 10th May in accordance with the medical evidence which showed that the deceased died from double pneumonia and that there was not the slightest sign of physical injury on the body and at the same time he ordered the prosecution of deceased's father for giving false evidence.

The evidence in the present case, it may be here noted, shows that the course of the pneumonia was most exceptionally rapid, the deceased having partaken of a meal a short time before he died.

The "Tribune" newspaper published three articles on the occurrence in its issues, dated respectively May 11, 17, and 19, and on account of these articles Captain Mckechnie prosecuted the accused for defamation. It is unnecessary to repeat these three articles here. They are given in full in the charges, The first point to be determined in the case is the meaning conveyed to the readers of the "Tribune" by these articles. The prosecution held that the meaning was that the medical evidence at the inquest was deliberately false and the articles were therefore defamatory while Counsel for the defence urges that the articles were only fair comment and that the attitude of the "Tribune" all through was that the medical evidence might be mistaken and that further investigation was required.

Taking the references to the deceased a young boy and in sound health a few moments before his death to the inquiry being dropped, because the Doctor told the District Magistrate that the cause of death was double pneumonia, to the fact that the Doctors might say what they like but the intelligent public with laugh to the deceased curiously developing double pneumonia in the hottest part of the year, and to the case being practically stifled on the evidence of the Medical Officer that the boy died of pneumonia I must agree with the contention of the prosecution that the meaning conveyed to the readers of the paper by those articles was that the medical evidence in the case was intentionally and deliberately false and that it was given in order to screen from punishment a European soldier who had vertually murdered the deceased, and this meaning would be made all the clearer by the statement in the first article that the Court, during the inquest, was filled with European officers, no Indian except the Pleader being allowed to be present and by the impression conveyed by the same article that the father of the deceased at the time of giving his evidence did not receive due consideration from the presiding Magistrate. I cannot agree with the defence that the line taken by these articles was one of fair criticism asking for further inquiry into a matter of doubt the investigation of which had been insufficient. Mr. Grey has quoted in support of his contention the dictum of Crompon J. in Campbell, vs. Spotiswoode to the effect that nothing is more important than that fair and full latitude of discussion should be allowed to writers upon any public matter whether it be the conduct of public men or the preceedings in Courts of Justice or in Parliament or the publication of a scheme or a literary work. Mr. Grey further quotes the opinion of Lord Esher expressed in the case of Merivale vs. Carson that mere exaggeration or even gross exaggeration would not make the comment unfair, however wrong the opinion expressed may be in point of truth, or however prejudicial to the writer it may be still within the prescribed limit. But with regard to the latter opinion I would however point out that the alleged libel in the case of Merivale vs. Carson was that the defendant had exceeded his right of criticism in reviewing a literary production of the plaintiffs and that Lord Esher cannot therefore be quoted as allowing the same freedom to comments affecting a man's conduct or character and in any case I would reply to the two authorities by stating that no instance can be found by me where the imputation of a criminal offence has been allowed to be justifiable as coming within the prescribed limit of fair comment. I hold therefore that an imputation of having committed perjury in a court of law can be justified by no consideration of fair comment. Counsel for the defence further pleaded that even if the articles can be interpreted as imputing that the medical evidence in the case was deliberately false a good interpretation could also be given to the article, namely that the paper merely asked for further enquiry and there is no reason therefore for taking the only bad one, quoting in his support the opinion expressed in the case of the Capital and Counties Bank versus Henty. But it seems to me that the interpretation given to the articles by the prosecution is the natural obvious one that would convey itself to the ordinary readers of the paper and that therefore it is the interpretation that should and must be taken with reference in this case. It now only remains to be discussed whether as pleaded by the defence such imputations would be privileged by exceptions 3 and 5 of the Section just quoted. By Section 105 of the Indian Evidence Act the burden of proving that the implication comes within these exceptions is on the defence. But the defence has not attempted to prove except by the assertions in Mr. Nundy's statement that he made enquiries from the best sources available and that the correspondent was a man in whom his predecessor had placed the greatest confidence and the truth of whose statement he had no reason to doubt. That the articles were published in good faith, that is with due care and inquiry. In fact their plea that they did not know of Captain Mckechnie's existence would tend to show the absence of due care and inquiry. Moreover no plea of justification has been raised by accused to show that the imputation was founded on facts, while the imputation itself was much more than an opinion or criticism it amounted to a charge of perjury of a criminal offence on a particular occasion a charge affecting complainant's private as well as his public character. The exceptions for these reasons I hold do not apply.

I therefore find Mr. Nundy and Lala Mool Chand guilty of offences under Section 500 and 501 respectively of the Indian Penal Code, but in determining the punishment to be awarded there are several factors that should be taken into consideration in extenuation, the absence of any desire to harm or personal malice on the part of the accused towards complainant who may only have been following their correspondent in Jullundur and seem really themselves to have believed that an injustice had been done and that they should try to get it put right. The fact that as complainant was mentioned neither by name nor by official designation in the article the reference of him must have conveyed itself to only a limited number of the readers of the "Tribune" the want of proof that Captain Mckechnie has suffered any material damage all call for a lighter penalty than the serious nature of the implication would otherwise demand. I fine Mr. Nundy who as Editor of the "Tribune" was mainly responsible for the articles the sum of Rs. 250 or in default of payment one month's simple imprisonment under section 500 of the Indian Penal Code. The other accused Lala Mool Chand, the Printer of the "Tribune" pleads as his defence ignorance of English and that he only acted under orders. Neither plea holds however as he is legally responsible for everything he prints but a very small penalty seems sufficient in his case. I fine him Rs. 50 or in default of payment a week's simple imprisonment under section 501 of the Indian Penal Code.

JUTE FIRE AT CALCUTTA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 17.

A small fire occurred on the premises of the Union Press Company at Cossipore this morning. The Jute destroyed is said to be worth fifteen thousand rupees.

"OUR MOSLEM SISTERS."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A friend of mine sent me last week your review on "Our Moslem Sisters" published in your issue of the 11th ultimo. I have read it carefully and thank you for the sympathy you express for the Moslem women. But I must say the authors are guilty of false and hasty generalization. Why judge of millions of women from a few special cases?

Would it be fair if Moslem Missionaries were to visit Christian countries and draw a dark picture of the slums, public-houses, gambling, intemperance, squalor, vice, crime, ill-treatment of wives, adultery, divorce, etc., which prevail there, and ascribe these undesirable evils to Christianity only! Certainly not. But this is exactly what these Missionaries, in their blind zeal for proselytizing, have done. They hold Islam responsible for every wicked act of its followers.

You speak of a remedy. But I assure no remedy is wanted, for it already exists. Islam itself is the great remedy. What is needed is its full and proper application.

History tells us that Islam, in its early centuries, made wonderful progress. It raised the status of woman and gave her many rights and privileges. It produced many learned, accomplished and pious women who could and did impart knowledge to men even. Their sons founded empires as well as universities; won brilliant victories, wrote on science and art. If Islam was the cause of their advancement in the past, it cannot be the cause of their retrogression at present. For the same cause cannot produce two contrary effects. The real cause of their present backward condition is not Islam, but their neglect of its teachings; and until they practise all that the Prophet has taught, they will never make progress in the true sense of the word. One of the authors says that if the Prophet had not held out polygamy as a "bribe to the carnal man," Islam would not have numbered 1,000 followers. A Moslem may retort by saying that, if Jesus had not turned water into wine and permitted his disciples to drink it, scarcely a hundred persons would have believed in him.

Another tells us that he learnt from a prominent Moslem that "95 per cent. marriages ended in divorce." But he forgets to mention his name. The statement, on the face of it, seems to be false. Divorce in India and Persia is rare, perhaps one man in a hundred puts away his wife. The percent age in Arab countries may be large among the common masses, but not so large as the author states, *viz.*, "50 per cent." Among the classes it is a rare occurrence.

A third party favours us with Cassim Ameen's estimate of woman. Now let us see what is Christian attitude towards her. Tertulian calls her "The devil's gateway, the unsealer of the forbidden tree, the deserter of the divine law, the destroyer of God's image—man." St. Chrysostom pronounces her to be a necessary evil, a natural temptation, a desirable calamity, a domestic peril, a deadly fascination, a painted ill. And a poet, after describing some of the "mighty ills" done by her, concludes with "Destructive, deceitful, d—ble woman." One of the authors heard a lad call his mother "his father's cow," and his inference is that most lads follow his example. This impertinent boy would not have been so rude had he learnt the following beautiful passage from the Koran:—"The Lord hath ordained that you show kindness to your parents. . . and say not to them fie! Neither reproach them, but with respectful speech address them both, deferring humbly to them out of tenderness, and say "Lord, have compassion on them both, even as they reared me when I was a little one." The Prophet says, "Paradise is at the feet of mothers."

Now let us see what Islam says respecting polygamy, divorce, woman and her seclusion.

POLYGAMY.—"You may marry two, three or four wives, but not more—but if you cannot deal equitably and justly with all, you shall marry only one." Here polygamy is allowed on condition of equity only, but monogamy is recommended, and this is generally practised, about three out of every hundred being polygamists. The Old Testament allows unlimited polygamy and the New Testament declares it to be lawful; so these Missionaries have no right to find fault with Islam. It is at any rate preferable to the polyandry of the West, as it prevents the prostitution and child-murder so rampant in countries which have attained to a so-called higher state of civilization.

DIVORCE.—Divorce is not so facile as these ministers think. A woman does not "leave her husband's roof as soon as the word of divorce is pronounced." Mr. Sedillot rightly says: "Divorce was permitted, but subject to formalities which allowed a re-ocation of a hurried and not well considered resolution. Three successive declarations at a month's interval were necessary to make it irrevocable." During this period he must let her live in his house, but he must not touch her. He takes her back if he does. When divorced, she is entitled to her dower or marriage settlement which is often very large. Legislation in Christendom allow divorce for many more reasons than the one laid down in the Gospel of St. Matthew, thus showing that the law of Islam, on this point, is wiser and more practicable. I wish husbands would remember this saying of the Prophet: "Nothing is more pleasing to God than the freeing of slaves. and nothing more displeasing to Him than divorce"

WOMAN.—It is a base calumny to say that "the Prophet degraded woman." On the contrary he elevated her. Both by precept and example he taught respect for the fair sex. He was a kind husband and a loving father. For the benefit of Abu Ali who "ill-treats his two wives," and other husbands of his type, let me cite a verse of the Koran and the parting words of the Prophet on behalf of woman, "Ye people, you have rights over your wives and your wives have rights over you. Treat your wives with kindness. Verily, you have taken them on the security of God, and have made their persons lawful into you by the word of God. He hath created for you of yourselves wives with whom you may cohabit; he has made between you affection and pity. Verily, in that are signs to a people who reflect."

THE PARDAH SYSTEM.—"O Prophet, speak to thy wives and thy daughters, and to the wives of the faithful that they let their wrappers fall low, thus will they more easily be known, and they will not be affronted. And say to the believing woman to cast down their looks and guard their private parts, and display not their ornaments, except those that are external, and let them pull their kerchiefs over their bosoms. And stay still in your houses, and show not yourselves with the ostentation of the ignorance of yore, and be steadfast in prayer, and give alms, and obey God and His Apostle.—God only wishes to purify you thoroughly."

These verses do not command absolute seclusion. Nor is it universally prevalent in Moslem lands. Women are allowed to go and pray in public mosques. They may—nay, must go out to learn the tenets of religion, if their husbands cannot teach them themselves. Does not St. Paul advice young women to be chaste "keepers at home and obedient to their husbands in his epistle to Titus"?

THE HAREM.—J. Davenport says: "So far from the harem being a prison to the wives, it is a place of liberty where the husband himself is treated as an interloper. The moment his foot passes the threshold, everything reminds him that he is no longer lord and master; children, servants, and slaves look above to the principal lady: in short, she is paramount: when she is in good humour everything goes on well, and when in bad, nothing goes right." Von Hammer says: "The harem is a sanctuary: it is prohibited to strangers, not because women are considered unworthy of confidence, but on account of the sacredness with which customs and manners invest them. The degree of reverence which is accorded to woman throughout higher Asia and Europe is a matter capable of the clearest demonstration."

SUPERSTITION.—If the East has its superstitions, the West is not free from them. I may give one or two instances. A wedding never takes place on a Friday. It is an unlucky day, as it saw the crucifixion of Christ. Again, how general is the superstition about sitting 13 at table, although its new testament origin is not always known.—Yours, &c.,

MUNSHI MAHMUD KHAN.

Poona, December 16.

MISS BONAVIA HUNT is giving two evening concerts at the Taj Mahal this week under the patronage of H. E. the Governor. The first takes place to-night, while the second will be on Saturday. Miss Hunt, who has obtained some fame as an interpreter of Chopin, will play several of that composer's work. She is a pupil of Mr. Franklin Taylor and has appeared on several occasions at the Queen's and St. James' Halls and also at the Crystal Palace. She has already made one tour through Siberia, Korea, Japan, China, the Straits and is now "en route" for the Far East again. She will be assisted by Miss Frances Short (Soprano), Mr. G. E. Thomas (Tenor) Mr. G. F. Hill (Bass) and Mr. Arnold Schmuck on the violin.

FACTORY COMMISSION.

Official Evidence.

The Factory Commission met again yesterday afternoon at the Council Hall of the Bombay Secretariat, the Hon'ble Mr. W. T. Morison presiding. The first witness examined was Mr. G. W. Hatch, Collector of Bombay. He said:—Personally I am not in favour of limiting the working hour of adults—if by adults are meant persons of full age, i. e., persons who are their own masters in the eyes of the law. However, I know of no practical objection to the limitation of the working hours of labourers of full age. I am not aware of any evidence showing that the physique of workers has been affected by long hours. If the same limit of hours is to be fixed for all labourers over 14 years of age I would fix it at 12. I would prescribe as legal working hours either 5-30 a. m. to 6 p. m. or 6 a. m. to 6-30 p. m., as might best suit local circumstances. The half hour stoppage might, I think, be definitely fixed by law. If this is shown to be impracticable I would suggest that the stoppage be fixed between noon and 1 p. m. This would assist Inspectors to detect evasion.

PHYSICAL DETERIORATION.

Witness said that he had no evidence of physical deterioration as the result of children under 14 being worked as adults. The confinement of children of this age for 13 or 14 hours a day in the atmosphere of a cotton mill appears in itself to be an undesirable thing. If no class of "young persons" is created, he thinks a special register of all workers under 16 would be of considerable advantage, both to the certifying Surgeon and the Inspectors. He is of opinion that the employment of women at night should be prohibited. He would raise the minimum age at which children are allowed to work in factories to 10. Certificates of both age and physical fitness should be required before children are allowed to work in factories. Similarly certificates of both age and physical fitness should be required before half-timers are allowed to work as adults.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

Witness was not in favour of compelling factory owners to provide elementary education at their own expense for children working in their factories. The existence of bogus schools maintained in order that children might be kept on the premises and worked over legal hours has been reported more than once by the Inspectors. He would make a rule prohibiting non-working children from accompanying workers in any parts of a factory where there is machinery in motion. All children found in such places should be assumed to be at work and the owner or manager of the factory would then be liable to prosecution in the case of any such child who was under the minimum age.

FACTORY ACT.

While the Factory Act must be uniform for the whole of India he considers that the rules made thereunder and the arrangements for inspection should be under the control of the Local Government. Knowledge of local conditions is essential if the Act is to be administered without friction. He is of opinion that there should be a full-time Medical Inspector of Factories. If the certification of children is left in the hands of the Presidency and Civil Surgeons then one full-time Medical Inspector with head quarters at Bombay would suffice for the Presidency.

FACTORY ESTABLISHMENT.

The special factory establishment consists of the Presidency Inspector—pay Rs. 450-30-600. The First Inspector (Bombay)—pay Rs. 400-20-500, The Second Inspector (Ahmedabad)—pay Rs. 300-20-400. The Assistant to the Collector of Bombay is appointed "Chief Inspector" for Bombay City; elsewhere the District Magistrates are "Chief Inspectors" under the Act. The Collector of Bombay is the medium of communication between Government and the Factory Department. In the Mofussil Assistant and Deputy Collectors of certain districts are notified as local Inspectories of the factories within their charge. Medical inspection of factories is made twice a year in Bombay by one of the Presidency Surgeons, up-country by the Civil Surgeon of the district.

The establishment is recruited locally. Men with a knowledge of factory work are obtained. The present 1st Inspector was Manager of a Mill. The present Presidency Inspector received some technical training in Europe. The last Presidency Inspector (Mr. Hartley, though he had no technical training, was conspicuously successful. His knowledge of mills was obtained as an Assistant and up-country agent of an important firm of cotton dealers. witness doubts the desirability of attempting to recruit from England. Men with a knowledge of the country and of the language are wanted. Such training as newly appointed men require in the application of the Act they can easily pick up from the Senior Inspectors. Witness said that the present establishment was not adequate. Government have been asked to strengthen it by the appointment of an additional Inspector. If a head of the department is appointed who will devote his whole time to factories one Inspector in addition to the present establishment of three will suffice. A re-arrangement of the establishment is being proposed which it is thought will result in a considerable increase in efficiency and economy of labour. It is proposed to abolish the Presidency Inspector who spends the greater part of his time in travelling. Two Inspectors, a senior and a junior, will be located at Ahmedabad. They will work Gujarat (a), Khandesh (b) and Sind (c). Two others, a senior and a junior, will be stationed in Bombay. One of these will tour through the Deccan and Southern Maratha Country 2 or 3 times in the year. Only 18 major factories and some 45 seasonal factories have to be inspected in the Deccan and Southern Maratha Country; so that for 8 or 9 months in the year the services of an additional Inspector will be available for Bombay City.

He is not in favour of the centralization of the Department outside the Presidency Our Inspectors must have a working knowledge of the languages of the Presidency to carry out their duties properly. Moreover he believes the Act will be administered more satisfactorily if the Inspectors are appointed and controlled by the Local administration than if they are controlled by a Government of India Department.

MEDICAL INSPECTOR.

He should like to see a whole-time Medical Inspector appointed for the Presidency with headquarters at Bombay. He believes such an officer would have time to do the certifying work for Bombay City. Elsewhere the certifying work might be left with the Civil Surgeons. He would abolish the medical Inspections of factories by Civil Surgeons. The medical Inspection of seasonal factories is, in his opinion, unnecessary. The major factories in the Presidency could be visited once in the year by the Medical Inspector from Bombay.

Mr. H. E. E. Procter stated in his evidence that the working hours of adult males should be limited, and, judging by the experience of the last few years, this can only be done effectually by legislation. As to whether the longer hours have already affected the physique of the workers, it is rather difficult to express an opinion now, seeing that the longer hours of work by electric light have only become general during the last few years We should have to wait for the next generation to see the real result; but he is convinced that if the longer hours become general, there will be a marked deterioration in the physique of the workers. He considers that the extra 2 hours' work by electric light in the evening, when not only is the atmosphere in the mill at its worst but the workers themselves are tired and their vitality exhausted, must exercise a bad effect, and probably takes more out of the operatives than the whole of the rest of the day.

WORKING HOURS.

He considers that the working hours should be restricted to daylight, which would mean, an average of about 12 hours during the year, actually 12 hours 8 minutes. Next to this, the best system would be to fix them in the Bombay Presidency from 6 a.m. to 6-30 p.m. Standard time. If this latter course was adopted it would mean that mills, in order to work these regular hours, would have to use electric light, and it is for this reason he advocates the former system as more suitable for mill operatives in a tropical country. If the hours are restricted as above, he is in favour of leaving the question of midday intervals to the mills to settle themselves, as he can see no advantage of fixing an arbitrary stoppage which might very easily be a cause of friction.

SHIFT SYSTEM.

He is much opposed to the shift system as it could easily be abused and the object aimed at by the restriction of hours would be defeated. For example, two mills near each other might so arrange their shifts that the men from the one will who had worked from 5 a.m. to 12 noon could work at the other from 1 to 8 p. m. and "vice versa" and it would be extremely difficult to stop this.

Provided the working hours for adults are restricted. He does not think it desirable to create a class of "young persons," but if they are not restricted, then he is in favour of creating such a class as it must result in physical deterioration to work a boy of 14 for more than 12 hours a day. Under our system of daylight working he dose not consider these boys are overworked, as out of the 12 working hours they, as well as the men, spend nearly 3 hours in eating their food, smoking, washing, etc.

YOUNG PERSONS.

If such a class is created the age should be from 14 to 17 and the hours limited to 12. The effect of creating such a class would, in most mills, be much the same as restricting the hours for adults owing to the large number of boys employed. In the Kohinoor Mills they employ 600 women and about 350 full-timers or young persons out of a total of 1,300. He does not think it is advisable or necessary to raise the minimum age of children above 9. To do so would entail hardship on the parents by preventing the children from contributing to the support of the family. He thinks certificates of age and physical fitness should be required before children are allowed to work in factories, and that, pending such certificates, they should be allowed to work for a fortnight.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

He does not think factory owners should have to provide elementary education for the children employed by them. This should be provided by the Government or the Municipality.

MEDICAL INSPECTORS.

Witness is unable to say whether full-time Medical Inspectors are necessary, but he hardly thinks so, As far as he can ascertain, the present Inspectors are very good and do their work very well. He can see no reason why our Factory Inspectors should not be trained in India. Should it be decided that full-time Medical Inspectors are necessary, then he thinks permanent men should be engaged either in England or India and not appointed from the Indian Medical Service. His reason for saying this is that, if appointed from the Indian Medical Service, they would probably be transferred elsewhere just when they had got thoroughly into the work, and there would thus be a constant change of Inspectors, which should certainly be avoided if possible.

The last witness examined was Mr. B. A. Desai, Managing Agent of the Jafur Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, Surat. He was of opinion that the hours of adult males should not be limited as he did not think the physique of the workers had been effected by long hours of work.

The Commission then adjourned to this day afternoon.

DR. WELLDON AND THE HIGHER CRITICISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is easy, too easy, to take up the challenge contained in the closing sentence of your article on Dr. Welldon's criticism of the Higher Criticism. I have not read the Bishop's "powerful" articles, but the samples offered by your leader writer would convince me at once, that had I any wish to do so, it would be the merest waste of time. How can it possibly affect the intrinsic value of the so-called Higher Criticism and its results, that the Bishop believes, if the same method were applied to all ancient secular literatures, it would yield the same results? If any particular "classic" had a special, and for want of a better term, a supernatural, value on account of its authorship, it would be worth while, it would indeed be the duty of every honest critic, to point out if he could, and to prove if he could, that the authorship was spurious, or at least doubtful. If for example a superstitious reverence attached to the "Annals," not because of their intrinsic worth, but because Tacitus wrote them, every critic who was convinced that Tacitus did not write them would be under a moral obligation to say so and to prove his assertion. But in secular literature it does not matter in the least whether, for instance, Homer is really the author of the "Iliad" or Shakespeare of "Hamlet." It is not really worth any one's while to spend laborious days in proving that some one else was the true author, still less is it worth the while of the reading public to judge the impeachment. The case is of course wholly different in dealing with "inspired" work, for if it be shown that this was not the work of the supposed inspired author, but of quite different uninspired persons of later date, the case for "Inspiration," as usually but most illogically stated by the orthodox, has the bottom knocked clean out of it.

Those who dislike the results of the Higher Criticism may be comforted by the positive assertion of the Bishop, that while he thinks the case which Ross made out against the genuineness of Tacitus wholly absurd, it is much stronger than the case made out by the Higher Criticism against the genuine authorship of any of the canonical books. But surely this is not argument: surely no one but a Bishop, and those who love to shelter their own intellectual incompetence behind a Bishop's apron, would think that it was. It does not matter, to quote the immortal Duke, "a two-penny Dam" to any lover of the "Annals" whether Tacitus or Tacitum wrote them. But it matters immensely to priests whether John wrote the fourth gospel. And while on the one hand it may be the Bishop's genuine conviction that the case made out by the Higher Criticism against any of the canonical books is less than wholly absurd, the fact remains that almost the whole competent and unbiassed judgment of the world is against him. This "powerful" criticism appears to me to be about as sensible as it would be to say to any man who felt honest doubt about the precise date of the nativity of Christ, "It is really much easier to prove that Santa Klaus does not fill your children's stockings, than it is to prove that Christmas (which everyone knows was really an ancient pagan festival appropriated to its own uses by the early Church) does not exactly coincide with the birthday of Christ," or, as Whateley wittily went about to prove, that Napoleon was a solar or newspaper myth, may be done as convincingly as to prove for example that the interesting but rather immoral doings of the Patriarchs are also of mythical origin. No one cares very much, no one will care very much a thousand years hence, whether Napoleon was or was not a solar myth, because no great creed pivots upon his human existence. But until the whole religious world is revolutionized, religious people will care, and continue to care a great deal whether Christ or Buddha or Mahomed really lived and taught. The simple truth is that in controversies of this kind those who have been disturbed in their beliefs by the onslaught of so-called sceptics will welcome any accredited champion who reasserts with authority the truth of what they want to believe to be true. This was the secret of the success of Drummond's hopelessly sophistical work. It accounts no doubt for the euthusiasm with which Dr. Welldon's thin sophistries are hailed as a triumphant refutation of the Higher Criticism. No Bishop can be expected to handle a controversy of this kind philosophically without a strong bias, even with intellectual honesty. His whole stock-in-trade is being depreciated. He is certain to defend it, the more dogmatically, sophistically and truculently the less good reason and argument he can find.—Yours, etc.

TSCHU.

THE Colonel of the East Lancashire Regiment at Karachi finding his "chowkidar" in a state of intoxication last Monday night sent him to the quarter-guard. Shortly after thinking that the man would feel the cold without a covering ordered his bearer to take him a blanket, but the bearer failing to answer the challenge of the sentry was fired at with buckshot and is in hospital now with several wounds, though not dangerous.

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THE NEW SCHEME OF MOSLEM EDUCATION

Would it Benefit the Community?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read Mr. Fazalbhai Currimbhai's letter in which he has propounded his new scheme of advancing Mahomedan education. The peroration with which he starts is one with which there cannot be two opinions. It is a fact that though Mahomedan boys go in greater numbers to the primary schools, their number dwindles down as they approach the course of secondary and higher education. We have had a bitter experience of this in the Anjuman Schools. The causes that prevent the Mahomedans here are different to the causes that prevent the Mahomedans in the Presidency from pursuing higher education. In Bombay there is wealth, but there is too much of a commercialism. Here they are too much devoted to trade and do not care for purely literary education. Even the High School course is considered too cumbersome and useless. They want enough education to fit them for business life. The present system of primary education has, certainly, become very stale and out of date. It may have been useful 20 years ago, but now it is not so. Then no provision seems to have been made to make the primary and secondary education suit a boy, who, instead of literary line, would choose to go in for commercial or other education. Several causes seem to have prevented the Mahomedans in the Presidency from taking advantage of higher education. The chief cause was poverty. It was not all. The want of facilities for receiving English education through the medium of Hindustani and the want of educational institutions at convenient places in the districts have also prevented the Mahomedans from taking full advantage of the present education. A boy has to waste four years in learning Marathi, Guzerati or Kanarese before he takes up English. It is then he has to begin Hindustani afresh. Poor families cannot afford to keep a boy in school after 16, because at about that age he becomes fit to earn the livelihood and is expected to contribute to the family expenses. Another cause is the absence of suitable educational institutions of the type of the Bombay Anjuman Schools at convenient places in the Presidency. Parents, whatever their nationality, do not like to send their boys of tender age to distant, places, where apart from other disadvantages and discomforts, it would be difficult to properly supervise them. It is a pity that the Government did not listen to the oft-repeated complaint of the Mahomedans, and particularly of the Anjuman, and establish a couple of such institutions in the Presidency. The absence of the teaching of religious education has also created a conviction that the system of State education being purely secular, as it ought to be, is unsuited to the Musalman community, hence the backwardness and indifference of the Mahomedans to the English education is largely due to extraneous causes that could have been remedied if the Government had chosen to do so. The past up-to-date history of the Mahomedans is a sufficient refutation of it. The mental and moral qualities of the race are not in the least deteriorated. Broad culture and deep learning, though Oriental, still exist amongst them. The Mahomedans, thoroughly unacquainted with English, have proved by experience to be men of such ability and character as to make good officers and excellent administrators. A Mahomedan still continues to liberally patronise old Urdu schools because they exist next door to him and impart religious instruction as well. A Mahomedan has neglected Western education I am prepared to admit, and its want has debarred him from entering Government service or taking full advantage of concessions which the liberality of the British Government had extended to the Indians. Musalmans must suit themselves to the altered circumstances if they want to keep themselves abreast of the other communities in the race of life.

Once the need of Western education was established, the important question that arose was—whether the education should be purely literary or combined with scientific and technical knowledge. Those who have had occasion to study the present conditions of the country are firmly of opinion that the education of the latter character was essential not only to restore peace and contentment in India, but to restore the Mahomedan community to its proper position in the country. In fact all capable and master minds from one end of the country to the other are directing their efforts towards achieving that end. It was time, therefore, the Mahomedans also made a beginning in that direction. The new scheme lays the foundation of that. The special merit of the scheme seems to be to combine primary and a portion of the secondary education in such a manner as to be highly useful and at the same time be sufficient to fit the boy to acquire scientific and technical education. The main object of the college will be to teach science and economic rather than literature and classics and to fitly equip him to fight the battles in the industrial race of the country. Another useful factor in the scheme is that it would be a residential college. Those of us who have seen the college life at Oxford or Cambridge can bear an eloquent testimony to the usefulness of such an institution. It has a most healthy influence on young boys. It teaches them perfect discipline. It moulds and develops character which is of utmost use in the coming struggle. The most admirable portion of the scheme is that which suggests the inclusion of religious education in the curriculum of the school. This factor alone would make it an ideal institution, because any education that would be in consonance with his religious belief would appeal to a Mahomedan mind at once.

The publication of this scheme was a signal for a number of suggestions for the utilisation of the donation: a number of pet objects and hobbies were put forward in this way. Those who advocate the diversion of this princely sum towards higher education divide themselves into two groups. Some say aid the Aligarh College and some say aid the Anjuman Schools. Then there are advocates who want this donation to go in aid of female education. I am fully in favour of higher and literary education, though I cannot agree with the suggestion of Mr. Fazulbhai, that this kind of education will "undoubtedly impel the Mahomedans to join the ranks of other disappointed applicants, and possibly clamour for revolutionary changes, just as we have recently had too much experience of. I think, however, good deal is being done for higher education, and besides we ought to make the foundation of primary and secondary education sounder before going entirely to the aid of higher education. Now admitting the national character of Aligarh and remembering the immense services it has rendered to the Moslem education, one is bound to say that it cannot supply the needs of the whole Moslem India. The crying want of the community is the provision of a large number of institutions in the country. The distant parts of India have not reaped sufficient benefit from Aligarh, but it was due to the poverty of the community and not to any fault of the college. Bombay has always made liberal and substantial contributions towards this College and will also be prepared to do so in future. The Aligarh College has reached a tolerable pitch of perfection. Above all Aligarh is not an industrial or commercial centre where an institute of the proposed type could be located.

Seemingly the Bombay Anjuman had a better claim and its schools had a more legitimate right to claim this handsome donation, because Sir Currimbhai is not only one of the founders, but all along has been one of the supporters of this institution. The Anjuman schools could to a certain extent have acted as a feeder to the new college, but the ground attached to the Anjuman Schools is too small to locate such an extensive college. There is no room even for its own expansion. If the new college could not be located near the Anjuman, the main object would be defeated above all. Bombay is too close and too dear for living. To my mind it cannot suit a spacious residential college with good up-to-date sanitary hostels, extensive play-grounds, a modern gymnasium and a mosque. The Bombay climate is not such as to give free and healthy atmosphere to such a huge institution with such a large number of students. Further, the chief object of spreading education and knowledge amongst the poor Musalmans of the Presidency and allowing them to take the benefit of it at a moderate tariff cannot be so well fulfilled by locating the college here. Had these difficulties not stared me in the face, I, having been so intimately connected with the administration of the Anjuman, and having taken a keen interest in its welfare, would have done my best to dissuade the donors from using the princely benefaction for some other object. I firmly believe that sustained and concentrated efforts should be made to improve the existing institutions. Never-the-less I do not like that the Anjuman should be supported at the cost of the better object which would be of greater utility and benefit to the Mahomedans if it was properly organised, carried out and supervised. The Anjuman has well served its purpose of diffusing primary and secondary education through the medium of Hindustani, the need of which was so bitterly felt through the length and breadth of this Presidency. A couple of such institutions had rendered yeoman's service to the cause of Musalman education, but when the Anjuman itself was neglected it is no use expressing regret at the inaction of Government in that direction. The Government fixed a certain small grant fifteen years ago, when there were about two scores of boys in the Anjuman Schools, and has never thought fit of increasing the same when the number of students rose to about 500 to 600.

Every friend of social reform and progress will like to encourage female education, but I am afraid the time has not yet come to do it on a large scale. The upper class of Mahomedan ladies are not so ignorant as some people seem to imagine. It is true they have not taken to Western education in a wholesale manner, because the social customs and other prejudices that prevailed up to a very recent date in England have not yet disappeared from this country. For the present all that a Mahomedan parent would require would be a small decent school where, in consonance with religious principles, education of a practical and necessary character, coupled with domestic science, may be imparted to make his daughter refined and cultured. It would therefore be a great pity if such a large handsome donation was employed over such a modest institution, the utility of which was doubtful and which would lack encouragement and support, and where it would be impossible to secure barely enough number of pupils to ensure its success.

In short, it may be said that none of the objects advocated by these writers was likely to do good to the widest circle and to the largest number of persons in consonance with the exigencies of the present situation in India. Those suggestions will not carry benefit of education to the masses, the elevation of whom was the chief care of every Mahomedan leader. India being in the throes of industrial and commercial upheaval at present its economic condition requires that the educational system should be so modelled as to meet the requirements without interfering with the prejudices and traditions of the Mahomedan community. The college proposed by Mr. Fazulbhai will supply the most clamant want of the times not only in Western India but throughout India. It will not only train the mind as well as the hand, but will preserve the moral, the spiritual and the physical health of the scholars and will enable them through commercial, agricultural, technical and industrial education to compete on equal terms with the other communities. The ideal placed before us are such that they will commend themselves to every Mahomedan. Every Mahomedan who takes interest in the advancement of his community, and who is anxious to see the Mahomedans take their proper place in the hard struggle of life, will heartily support this scheme.

No good Mahomedan would like to weaken the position of his community, and hence it will be our duty to frankly recognise the most patriotic service that Mr. Fazulbhai has rendered to the cause of Moslem education. It was not a lip announcement, but it was backed up by a substantial sum. The growth and success of this college, however, will depend upon the manner in which it was carried out and worked. But I have no doubt, devoted as he is and willing and enthusiastic as he is to make sacrifices of time and money, Mr. Fazulbhai, with the assistance of his community and of his family, which is known for its generosity, will see it through. It is for the Mahomedan community to make a response and strengthen his hands to start this modern and up-to-date model institution, which I am sure will prove a blessing and boon to the community at large.—Yours, &c.,

KAZI KABIRUDDIN.

Mazagon, December 15.

THE HIPPODROME.

THE large tent on the Maidan was again crowded last night and the rounds of applause with which the various items were received testified to the skill and ability of the many performers. The Lamp-balancing by Miss Hall and the Globe roulante by Miss A. LeDial were very clever, while the vaulting in the Equestrienne Act proved the courage of the fair performer. Much amusement was caused by the riding competition which also showed the difficulty and risk attendant on the riding a Circus horse round the ring. The Prize—a handsome chased silver card case—was won by Mr. Brown, who succeeded in standing upright for 19 seconds. To-night and to-morrow night will be specially attractive, as prizes consisting of gold and silver watches will be given away to those who are fortunate enough to draw the winning numbers.

Haginbeck's Zoo of performing wild animals is really well worth seeing and the coolness and skill with which Professor Stephen Batty controls and directs their various movements is marvellous.

Some of the items of last night's programme were omitted to provide the necessary time for the riding competition; but we would remind our readers of the Matinee at 4 o'clock this afternoon and the performance at 9-30 to-night, when it is hoped the tent will be more crowded than ever.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

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Bombay, Dec. 18.

432—Detail for the week ending Saturday the 21st inst.
Wednesday the 18th—Commanding Officer's Parade.
Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's State at 6 p.m.
Dress—Drill Order, Uniform with Forage Caps.
Subject.—Advance, Rear and Frank Guards.
Thursday the 19th—Semaphore Drill in rear of Telegraph Quarters at 7 a. m.
Friday the 20th—Recruits of the current season will parade at Head Quarters at 7 p.m.

433 Camp of Exercise. It is notified for information that the Annual Camp of Exercise will be held at Santa Cruz from the 1st to 8th February 1908.

General Inspection. The General Officer Commanding will make his Annual Inspection of the Corps at Santa Cruz on Saturday the 8th February 1908.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, Dec. 18.

363 DRILLS.

No 2 Company.

Thursday the 19th instant 6" B L Gun Drill at Mahaluxmi Fort at 9 p m.
Dress—Plain clothes.

E E Co.

Parade on Wednesday the 18th instant at 6-30 p.m. Apollo Bunder and proceed to Middle Ground Fort for Manning Defence Lights.

364 CORPS PARADE.

The Corps will parade at the B V A Club Apollo Bunder, on Saturday the 21st instant at 4-30 p m and proceed to Middle Ground Fort for 1" Aiming Rifle Practice.
Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

365 PROF. CLASS.

The Proficiency Class will be held at the B V A Club on Thursday the 19th instant at 9 p m.

R. W. FISHER, Lieut.,
Adjt., B. V. A

NOTICE.

A Spoon Competition was held at Santa Cruz on December 15th result as follows:—

	200 yds.	500 yds.
Gr O M P Clyne	28 + 0=28	32 + 1=33
Gr A E Rogers	27 + 2=29	31 + 3=34
Sergt T W Venn	26 + 6=32	27 + 7=34
Gr A W Barker	29 + 6=35	23 + 5=28
S M H Solley	25 + 2=27	25 + 3=28
S I A E Maber	27 + 8=35	22 + 7=29
Tptr F Trouslell	29 + 3=32	21 + 4=24
Corpl F Hainsworth	27 + 5=32	18 + 6=21
Corpl M H Coates	23 + 5=28	18 + 6=24
Sapper R Hotz	15 + 12=27	12 + 5=17
Gr W Thompson	23 + 3=26	12 + 4=16
Sapper J Taylor	20 + 5=25	3 + 6=9

Winners of Spoons.

200 yards Gr Barker and S I Maber.
500 yards Gr Rogers and Sergt Venn.

A match was also shot off against the R G A at 500 and 50 yards the B V A Winning by 7 points.

The next Spoon Competition will take place at Santa Cruz on Sunday the 22nd inst at 300 and 600 yards

A. W. BAKER, Hon. Sec.
B. V. A. R. Assn.

366 STRENGTH.

The following members having resigned are struck off the strength of the corps.

Gr W Gray }
Gr V Gibbons } No. 2 Company.

367 LEAVE.

Leave of absence for 6 months is granted to Gr W E Cairns No. 1 Company. With effect from 1st January 1908

R. W. FISHER, Lieut.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY HUNT.

Yesterday morning an extra Meet of the Bombay foxhounds was held at Irla, which is about midway between Parla and Andheri Stations. Doubtless the dance at the Yacht Club the previous night rendered a good many people more or less incapable of turning out before daybreak, but any rate the number of riders who did put in an appearance was distinctly select. The atmosphere was colder than we have known it this season, indeed to many of us Anglo-Indians, who have perforce to live a three parts boiled existence for some 8 months of the year, the keen wind yesterday morning at daybreak felt undeniably wintry. With any ordinary luck therefore we should have enjoyed a fine gallop but unfortunately other untoward circumstances were against us. The long woods which stretch from Jackal Hill to Chukla were carefully drawn but without result. This is a most likely neighbourhood to find a jackal, and it was just a piece of bad luck that we found these woods was empty yesterday morning. Further coverts were then drawn on the slopes of Chuckla Hill, but they too were found to be unoccupied. On reaching however a mango tope on the summit of this plateau a whimper from one hound raises everybody's hopes. The rest of the pack soon also speak to the scent, and away they go with a loud burst of melody through the cactus groves of Chuckla as far as the well-known cross on the Andheri Road. The pack is at fault for a few seconds, but continues the hunt into some particularly dense jungle behind some bungalows on the far side of the road. The thickness of the undergrowth and a very unpleasant amount of barbed wire makes things extremely difficult for our horses to keep close to the hound. After a considerable time the jackal was driven out into the open country beyond the jungle, but he declined to face it for any distance, and by taking a sweep round to the right he again takes refuge in even more thickly wooded jungle. For the space of some 60 minutes or so the pack makes every possible endeavour to hold to his line, but are unable to do so with any satisfaction. With the utmost patience the huntsman brings all his knowledge of the noble art of venery to work, lifting the pack continually from one place to another, but eventually he is reluctantly compelled to admit that this twisting "varmint" with his crafty circular tactics has been successful in making good his escape. Yesterday morning was an example of how completely inexplicable is the theory of scent. All conditions seemed to be most favourable for a holding scent, yet never except for about ¼ of a mile did hounds own to it with any particular strength. Many indeed have been the theories and explanations put forth at various times in many books and newspaper articles as to what scent really is and when it may be expected to lie well, but all these collected views on this speculated subject are so frequently contradicted that one is constrained to believe that at the present day we are no nearer to finding its true attributes than the celebrated Beckford, whose opinions were put upon paper more than a century ago.

JACKAL.

CRICKET.

National Bank C. C. Vs. Mint C. C.

A Match was played on Saturday the 14th instant between the National Bank of India Cricket Club and The Mint Recreation Club and resulted in a win for the Bank by 57 runs. The following were the scores:—

NATIONAL BANK C. C.

Mr Hegde (Capt.), b Lander	65
Mr Acharya, b Robinson	1
Mr Menezes, c and b Capt Willis	9
Mr Shamrao, b Barr	17
Mr Crawford, b Lander	8
Mr Ramrao, l b w Robinson	3
Mr Sequeira, c Keilly, b Robinson	1
Mr Bamjee, c and b Robinson	2
Mr Rodrigues, b Lander	1
Mr Lisboa, not out	0
Mr Mathews, b Lander	3
Extras	5
Total Runs	115

MINT RECREATION C. C.

Capt Willis, c and b Sequeira	9
Mr Novin, b Hegde	0
Mr Moses, b Hegde	5
Mr Keilly, c Rodrigues, b Hegde	3
Mr Lander, c Lisboa, b Sequeira	11
Mr Richwood, c and b Hegde	0
Mr Robinson, b Sequeira	17
Mr Barr, c Lisboa, b Hegde	0
Mr Race, c Shamrao, b Hegde	11
Mr Baker, b Hegde	2
Mr Guidera, not out	0
Extra	0
Total Runs	58

CEYLON TEAM FIXTURES.

The Ceylon Cricket Team who arrived in Bombay yesterday will play the Local Islam Gymkhana to-day. The dates, definitely fixed, for the other fixtures are:—21st and 22nd, Hindu Gymkhana; 24th International C. C.; 25th and 26th, Bombay Gymkhana; and 27th and 28th Bombay Bohras' C. C.

THE MALAY MOHOMEDAN CRICKET TEAM FIXTURES.

December, 1907.

18th Wednesday, and 19th Thursday—Islam Gymkhana.

21st Saturday, and 22nd Sunday—Hindu Gymkhana.

24th Tuesday—Bohras.

25th Wednesday, and 26th Thursday—Bombay Gymkhana.

28th Saturday—International C. C.

All matches start in the morning.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following races will be sailed on Saturday 21st instant:—

A. Class Handicap. Race Course No. 31, reversed start at 3-30 p. m.

B. Class Handicap. Race Course No. 15, start at 3-35 p. m.

C. Class Handicap. Race Course No. 18, start at 3-45 p. m.

Ships Boat Race (service rig) Course No. 35, start at 3-25 p. m.

D. Class Handicap Race postponed to next week.

THE EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

ONE of the most attractive Programmes was exhibited at the Pavilion on the Maidan yesterday and as it will be repeated during the next two or three days, there will be ample opportunity for all who have not as yet given themselves the pleasure of seeing these really life-like pictures, to do so. The scenes of the Drama in Venice were beautiful and most real; the fantastic transformation scenes produced from Easter Eggs were startling and clever and the rush of the rapids, in the excursion to the Niagara Falls was grand. Much merriment too was caused by the various scenes connected with the telling of fortunes to the gambler, the newly married couple and the financier, as also by the experiences of the aeronauts and the various articles which were hauled up by the Balloon in its ascent, we are confident that all who were present at the three Sessions must have enjoyed themselves immensely and would predict a similar pleasure for those who can go to the Pavilion any day this week.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road London, England.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE RUSSIAN INFLUENCE.

Without doubt, writes lady correspondent, the Russian influence is making itself strongly felt in Paris—in a sartorial connexion, if in no other! I have frequently spoken of the admiration the Parisiennes have for the Grand Duchess Cyril, who must now be counted amongst the subjects of the Tsar, and of very recent days the Grand Duchess Vladimir has made the big fur toque an absolute rage in the City of Light. A great many notable personages have been given the credit of launching this new toque, but undoubtedly it really owes its great popularity to the Grand Duchess Vladimir and to the Grand Duchess Cyril, as both these ladies have worn it in glorified form on occassions of ceremony since the beginning of the winter season. At the wedding of Princess Louise of France the Grand Duchess Vladimir wore one of these toques, and it was universally admired.

THE RUSSIAN TOQUE.

It has been said that these Russian toques have been brought into fashion as a sort of protest against the immense cloche hats which have been, and still are, so fashionable; but this seems to me an absurd idea, as the Russian toque is in its own way quite as large and remarkable as the most remarkable cloche. It is almost always made with a very full and high crown of velvet or satin, and in its more correct form it is wide at the sides and bordered with fur three or four inches in width more than this the furs used for the edge are frequently long-haired, such as black and silver fox, chinchilla, sable, etc. And then at the left side two or three large aigrettes are placed, caught down by a handsome buckle or clasp. Taking all these items into consideration, I do not quite see how we can speak of these toques as "small."

THE ALL-WHITE TOILETTE.

On the other hand, whether they be described as "small or large," they are certainly infinitely becoming to most faces, and now that the hair is worn so full at the side and so softly dressed all round the fur sinks into the curls and waves in a delicious style. At the Palais de Glace I have seen these toques in pure white—white fox on the edge and large white aigrettes jutting out at the left side. On a fresh young face, flushed from exercise and excitement, these white toques are ideally lovely, especially when they are worn with tailor-made gowns of ivory cloth, brave in silk braidings. White cloth gown have been a great deal worn this season at the Palais de Glace, especially by the American girls, who are to be seen there in such numbers. As a rule these white costumes are simple in design, depending for effect on their perfection of cut and fit, and on the originality of the silk braidings which are almost always to be seen on the long coats. Some girls prefer to take off their coats when skating, and to appear in dainty blouses of filet net inset with Vanetian guipure or of Maltese lace encrusted with Irlande. With white day gowns a black taffetas, or satin neckband is often worn with a neat little tie making its appearance in front and handsome jewel at the throat. In the depth of winter nothing can be prettier than a pure white costume—dress, hat and furs with a neat black neck arrangement and a big bunch of violets at the breast.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, DECEMBER 16.

The disturbance in the south-west of the Bay yesterday which has given local rain in the south of India has disappeared. Cloud has spread northward and the skies have become heavily clouded in parts of the Deccan and lightly clouded in the Central Provinces and north-east of India.

In Burma the skies are clear or lightly clouded, the air contains the average quantity of moisture and the temperature is normal.

In the north-east of India and Orissa, light cloud has appeared over the whole of the Division except in the north-western districts and humidity and temperature are normal.

In the United Provinces Central India and the Central Provinces a light cloud appeared in the Central Provinces and Central India, but the skies continue clear in the United Provinces. The moisture in the air has decreased in the United Provinces and is now below the average almost throughout the Division, while the temperature has risen in the Central Provinces and to the west of the Central India and is normal everywhere.

In the north-west of India, cloud has disappeared from the extreme north and the skies are now clear everywhere. Humidity is normal or in defect and the temperature normal.

In the Peninsula, local rain has fallen in the south of India. Pamban reports 2 inches; Nellore, Negapatam, Trichinopoly Madura, Tinnevelly, Kodaikanal and Ootacamund 1/2 an inch. Cloud has decreased in the south of India and has increased in the Deccan. The skies are moderately clouded except in the north-west, the air is damper than usual in parts of the south of India and contains less than the average quantity of moisture in the Deccan and in the Konkan Coast and the temperature in the area of rainfall is normal elsewhere.

Forecast of few falls of rain are likely in the southern half of the Peninsula.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 17TH DECEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 17th December, 1907, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Punjab.—Skies are free from cloud, and humidity is slightly in excess of normal at Lahore, Sirsa and Delhi and moderately in defect at Rawalpindi and Ambala. Wind was north-westerly at Delhi while calm was registered in other places. Day temperature was fairly normal at Sirsa and 1° to 6° hotter in other places. Night temperature was cooler than usual throughout the district.

United Provinces.—Skies are clear and the moisture in the air is less than usual. Calms and westerly or north-westerly winds prevail generally. Day temperature varied but slightly from normal while the night temperature was 3° to 7° cooler throughout the district.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies remain clear and the air is slightly damper at Jacobabad and generally drier than usual elsewhere. Wind was blowing from north-easterly direction at Karachi and from westerly or north-westerly direction at Jacobabad and Jaipur. Ajmer recorded calm. Yesterday's maximum was 1° to 2° in excess of normal in Sind and Rajputana while last night's minimum was 2° to 5° cooler throughout these districts.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly or moderately clouded and the air contains about the usual quantity of moisture at Bhuj and Bhavnagar Para and less than usual in other places. Wind was north-westerly at Dwarka and Bhavnagar Para while calms and easterly or north-easterly winds prevailed elsewhere. Minimum temperature was 3° to 8° below normal in Central India West and at Bhuj, Deesa Ahmedabad and Bhavnagar Para.

Central Provinces.—The sky is clear at Nagpur, heavily clouded at Hoshangabad and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual at Chanda and Raipur and considerably drier in other places. The direction of air movement is southerly at Jubbulpore and generally easterly or north-easterly elsewhere. Chanda recorded calm. Yesterday's maximum was fairly normal at Saugor, Khandwa and Akola and 1° to 4° cooler in other places. Night temperature was cooler than usual throughout the district.

Konkan.—The sky is clear or lightly or moderately clouded and the air has become damper at Karwar and slightly or considerably drier elsewhere. Wind was easterly at Bombay and Mormugao while calm was registered at Ratnagiri and Karwar. The variations of both maximum and minimum were generally small throughout the district except locally at Karwar where the night temperature was 4° warmer than usual.

Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad.—The sky is overcast at Hyderabad and Belgaum, clear at Malegaon and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Wind direction was north-easterly at Bijapur while calm was recorded at the remaining stations. Both day and night temperature was generally cooler than usual in most places. The amount of moisture in the air is less than usual throughout the district.

General Remarks.—A small area of abnormally low pressure lies over the greater part of the country lying to the south of Latitude 16° and weather there is in a slightly unsettled condition.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

ONE of the best examples of an old crater in Australia is Mount Franklin, which in a remote past that can only be indicated by geological periods poured out the rivers of lava under which miners now work for gold. A passing reference to this old crater is made by the geological director Mr. E. J. Dunn in a report upon the Mount Franklin leads, near Daylesford. He states that the crater is surrounded by a very regular circular rim with a gap on the south-east side. On the north-west side the rim is highest, being 300 feet above the floor of the crater. From this point it falls gradually on each side to the gap. In width the rim is only a few feet wide with a steep descent on the inner side of the crater. There are about 6 acres of level ground surrounded by the rim which is about 20 chains across. The volcano has broken through Ordovician slates and appears to have been in action for a lengthened period from Newer Pliocene to perhaps Post pliocene times. The lava flows have covered up auriferous drifts that were once in the beds of streams and watercourses, but denudation has worn away the basalt and opened the drainage lines to such an extent that these auriferous drifts have been worked extensively. After much denudation there is still a continuous strip of basalt for seven mile

BY THE WAY.

A DEEP CONSPIRACY.

"Alice" is too whimsical and subtle for the grasp of children. Read it to an intelligent child and though you yourself may be weeping with laughter over it, you will rarely get a smile from your little listener. The dialogue is beyond the child, for whom much of the humour is impossible. The action tells. How is it, then, that the book sells in such numbers? It is because we are hypocrites. We buy the book pretending that it will delight the children, knowing that it is for our own joy that we get it. It is one best-loved books in the whole world, but we are a little shy of buying it for ourselves. You are thankful when some new opportunity arises for reading it to a child who has not previously heard it. You know that it will be above that child's head but you revel again in the fun of dialogue and incident which you know almost by heart. Well, the children are square with us. Swift wrote his Rabelaisian satire "Lemuel Gulliver" to stir the minds and hearts of men. Nobody reads it in its nasty original form now; expurgated it is one of the treasures of the nursery. The children had made the satire theirs; we have made their "Alice" our own.

DIVIDED HOUSEHOLDS.

The picture of a lawyer appearing as a member of a firm of solicitors against himself as a private individual is on a par with a justice of the peace appearing before himself for some technical offence and submitting himself to a lecture and a fine. We have seen the same sort of thing on a larger scale with the Government as appellant, defendant, principal and judicial bottle-holder. That was in the case of the find of Celtic gold ornaments in Ireland the other year. The question was whether we should have them at the British Museum or whether Dublin should glory in their possession and display. It was Government Department, against Government Department, and the sporting instinct of the controlling power said, "Fight it out." They did, at great cost, in the Law Courts. We won, but Ireland laughed last, for the King made her a present of the ornaments which the law said she must not have.

SAYS I TO MYSELF.

They have a story of this description in the railway world. The head of a considerable department had to formulate a claim against the head of another department on a rival railway. In setting out the claim, the penman stated an apparently unanswerable case, in response to which the other people should have had no alternative but to pay up and pretend to be delighted. But the writer of the letter was offered, and accepted, a better position with this other company. The first thing he had to do was to answer his own letters written before quitting his old berth. He did so with alacrity. He smashed the other fellow's arguments; politely, but firmly, showed him that he did not understand his business, and that there did not exist the shadow of a claim. Then he had the letter addressed to himself at his old office, signed it himself, and despatched it for his old self's annihilation.

GREAT BRITAIN AND PORTUGAL.

There are important reasons (writes a correspondent) why the course of events in Portugal should be closely watched in England. Great Britain is Portugal's chief purveyor and her chief customer; and it has been calculated that well over fifty millions sterling of British capital are invested in Portuguese trade and industry. Thus, any serious outbreak in the little kingdom would be keenly felt in certain British commercial and financial circles. It is worthy of note, too, that, the gold coinage of Portugal being very small, the British sovereign is the best known gold coin in the country, where it circulates freely, and has long been officially recognised as legal tender.

SOME OTHER COUNTRIES AND PORTUGAL.

Another Power whose commercial interests in Portugal are now considerable is Germany, her trade with that part of the Peninsula having steadily expanded during the last twenty years. On the other hand, Spain's interest in the Portugal, despite the proximity of the two countries, is more politcal than commercial, and the present crisis in the sister-kingdom will be followed with some anxiety at Madrid. France, for her part, has neither political nor commercial interests of great importance in Portugal. Nevertheless, some significance attaches to the interview arranged to take place between President Fallieres and Queen Amelia on her passage through Paris.

MR. JUSTICE KEKEWICH'S DECISIONS.

The statement that the late Mr. Justice Kekewich held the record for the number of successful appeals against his decisions is not quite borne out by the figures once compiled regarding a certain legal period from October till the rising for the Long Vacation. Of fifty appeals against Mr. Justice Kekewich's decision twenty-five were successful; but Mr. Justice Buckhill had eleven out of his twenty-two decisions reversed, Mr. Justice Phillimore seven out of fourteen, and Mr. Justice Kennedy five out of ten. This was 50 per cent. in each case. Two appeals each were made against the decisions of Mr. Justice Day and Mr. Justice Walton, and each of them failed. Seven appeals were made against the Lord Chief Justice, and four of these were successful.

HIS ONLY PARLIAMENTARY FIGHT.

Sir A Kekewich fought but one Parliamentary battle, that being at Coventry in 1880. He did not succeed, and the Conservative Party lost one of the two seats they had held in the previous Parliament. Of the four candidates on that occasion two became peers—Mr. W. H. Eaton (first Lord Cheylesmore) and Mr. W. H. Wills (first Lord Winterstoke), and two judges—Sir H. Jackson (who died before taking his seat on the Judicial Bench) and Mr. Kekewich. Lord Winterstoke is the only one of the four now living. The Coventry election was one of the hardest fought battles in that exciting General Election, and for the first time for many years the Liberals returned both their candidates.

POSTAGE STAMPS.

The eighth edition of the "Universal Standard Catalogue of the Postage Stamps of the World," just issued by Whitfield, King, and Co., Ipswich, comprises all postage stamps known to be issued to the end of October 1907, and gives the market value of each. The following figures taken from the catalogue may not be uninteresting. They comprise only standard varieties of postage stamps, and do not include postcards, letter-cards, stamped envelopes, or wrappers. The total number of all known varieties of postage stamps issued by all the Governments of the world up to the present time is 21,590, of which 6,661 are apportioned to the British Empire and 14,929 to the rest of the world. Europe has issued 1,536, Asia 4,091, Africa 4,829, America 4,838, the West Indies 1,748, and Oceania 1,548.

YOUTHFUL AT SIXTY.

In days when men are supposed to be only fit for the undertaker at sixty, it is both interesting and reassuring to find Edward Payson Weston, who performed such phenomenal walking feats in England in the seventies, tramping from Portland to Chicago, a distance of 1,234 miles, in less time than he did the same journey forty years ago. Nor is Weston by any means the only veteran athlete who has proved himself as good a man as he was a generation or more ago. J. Partridge, who will be sixty in January, has shown recently that he can sprint 100 yards as quickly as most youngsters of twenty; J. E. Dixon, who is more than half-way through his sixth decade, may still be seen on the running track; after half a century of cricket W. G. Grace still wields a skilful and powerful bat; at seventy nine Mark All completed a 60,000 miles' tramp; and at sixty-two "Dr." Deighton walked from Land's End to John o' Groat's in twenty-nine days.

OWING to a fog in Paris on the 19th November there was a collision between two trains on the local line running between Douai-Pont-de-la-Deule and Pont a Marcq. Many passengers were hurt seriously. They included a little girl of six years of age, who disappeared when the trains collided, and who was found wedged in by a carriage seat which had to be sawn away before the child could be released. She was then taken to a local inn, where three surgeons declared that she was beyond help, and that evening she was said to have died. The preparations were duly made for the funeral; but when it came to putting the supposed corpse into its coffin, the body quivered; the girl opened her eyes and smiled at the people standing grief-stricken around her. A surgeon was summoned at once, and he explained the occurrence by saying that the sudden shock of the collision had sent the child into a prolonged syncope, which had suspended the heart's action for some hours.

AWFUL AGONY OF ECZEMA ON FACE

And Head was Beyond Words—Suffered for Six Months—One Remedy After Another Failed—Even Medical Aid was Ineffectual.

WAS CURED IN A MONTH BY CUTICURA REMEDIES

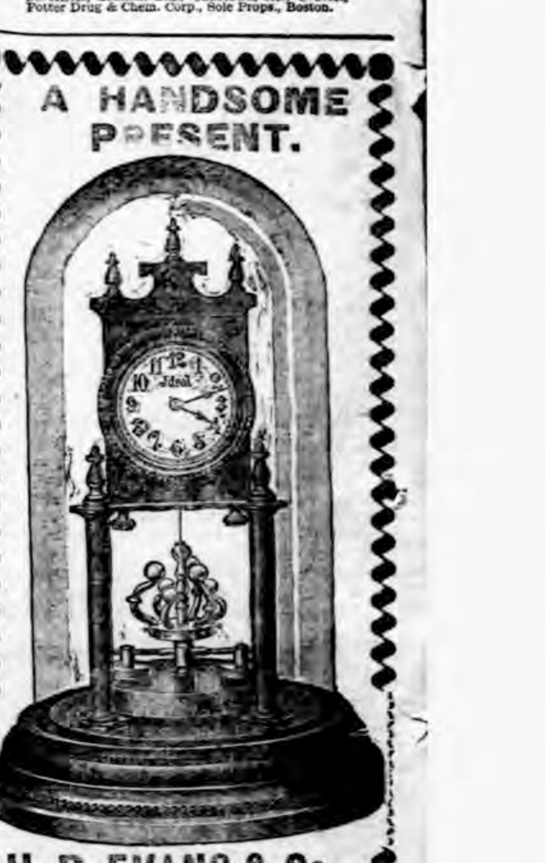
"My trouble started with swelling on my face which became red and very painful and irritating. From there it went to my head and it is impossible for me to give any idea of the agony I went through during the six months that the eczema continued. I tried first one remedy and then another, only too glad to test anything that my friends suggested. Nothing seemed to be of the least good. I went to a doctor several times and his treatment was as ineffectual as the rest. I was almost in despair. One day I read of a similar case of eczema having been cured by the Cuticura Remedies, so I thought I would have at least one more try to get my head and face right. I bought the whole treatment (Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills) and persevered with it for a week. By that time the improvement was apparent to anyone and the relief I felt was great. I continued with the Cuticura Remedies for about a month, using two complete treatments, and I can tell you candidly and heartily that I was cured. I have occasion to have great faith in Cuticura for skin ailments, not only because of the great good it has done me but because of the benefit I know has accrued from its use in other cases. My experience with other remedies for eczema, and I should think I tried them all, enables me to appreciate Cuticura to the full. Miss Maggie Hynes, Esker, Kilkelly, Mayo, Feb. 13, 1907."

Send to nearest depot for free Cuticura Book on Treatment of Skin Diseases.

The agonizing itching and burning of the skin, as in eczema; the frightful scaling, as in psoriasis; the loss of hair and crusting of scalp, as in scalled head—all demand a remedy of extraordinary virtues to successfully cope with them. That Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are such stands proven by testimonials of remarkable cures when many remedies and even physicians have failed. One set is often sufficient.

Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; So. Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Capetown, etc.; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

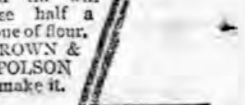
A HANDSOME PRESENT.



H. D. EVANS & Co.,
THE V. P. P. STORES,
CALCUTTA.

NO UNCERTAINTY as to the result of home-baking when you use 'Paisley Flour' (TRADE MARK) the sure raising powder. Cakes and pastry deliciously light and appetising. So simple to use—so inexpensive. The large-sized tin will raise half a stone of flour. BROWN & POLSON make it.

PLEASE NOTE



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Oculists and Scientific Refractionists
Opp. General Post Office, Bombay,
The first and only firm
Who offer their patrons Free Services of a duly qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from various Eye Hospitals of Europe.
PHIROZE M. DASTOOR.
EYESIGHT SPECIALIST.
(Late Partner, D. M. DASTOOR & Co.)
With 16 Years' Practical Experience,
Holds Exceptional Testimonials from the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, Lt.-Col. Peters, M.B., I.M.S., and other high personages.
STOCK:—LATEST AND MOST PERFECT MAKE.
PRICES:—EXTREMELY MODERATE.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities. [illegible]

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN

The intimation that a copy of the first edition of the "Two Noble Kinsmen" was to be brought to the hammer did not create among collectors the sensation which certain other of the sales this year have done, but it reminded students of the Elizabethan age of a play having quite a peculiar interest. For one thing, it has considerable literary merit, so that Professor Herford, in the admirable edition be contributed to the "Temple Dramatists," goes the length of saying that it "ranks among Elizabethan dramas in the class which falls below only the admitted masterpieces of Shakspere." Further, it is interesting for the problem raised by the assertion on the title-page of the first edition that it is the joint production of Shakspere and Fletcher. Opinion on that point has fluctuated, and it is known that Spalding, who in his youth so warmly maintained the part authorship of Shakspere, afterwards became less certain. At present the tendency is to acknowledge Shakspere's hand, so that a reader may amuse himself with the task of splitting a double star and determining what portions are to be assigned to Shakspere and what to Fletcher. But the play is interesting, finally, a being the best extant presentation in dramatic form of as theme which has exercised a fascination over many great minds in our literature. The story of Palamon and Arcite, in lead, first took literary form in Italy, in the poem of Boccaccio's, the "Teseide," which alone of all his poetic works that author judged fit to survive. Warton talks of a rare first edition better than all latter editions, but it is doubtful if even there Boccaccio can have succeeded in ridding Theseus's expedition against the Amazons of certain difficulties inherent in the subject. When one reads of the military preparations of the Amazons and remembers they are women dressed up as soldiers, one has an irresistible suggestion of opera bouffe, and when there is word of bloodshed one is shocked. One thought that such a paladin as Theseus, seeing it was women he was fighting against, would not have hit so hard.

CHAUCER AND BOCCACCIO.

What was epic in Boccaccio became story in Chaucer. The Chaucer followed Boccaccio very closely at times the famous "schippes hopesters" indicates It is possible, indeed, that that phrase may mean "opposing ships"—that is, ships built to oppose others, and so ships of war. But it is also maintained, and not less plausibly, that Chaucer's copy of the Italian poem may have read, in the first line of stanza 37 of canto 7, "navi ballatrici," instead of "navi bellatrici," and that the great, good-natured, blundering giant, perhaps with a shrug of the shoulders, wrote down "dancing ships" instead of "ships of war." Chaucer, however, in the "Knight's Tale" is Chaucer standing to all the height of his inches It is one of the master-pieces of our literature, and it is so none the less because of the lightful and characteristic confusion of medieval and classical custom and feeling. Then comes the "Midsummer Night's Dream." The two knights, indeed, are absent, but Theseus, "Duke of Athens," and Hippolyta, Queen of the Amazons, are not, and the back ground which they occupy is full of suggestions of the beautiful old poem. Finally, Dryden seizes upon the tale, and although his work is ostensibly only a rendering of Chaucer into modern English he very effectually Drydenises the theme, and throws the leisurely periods of the Morning Star into his own peculiar style—that style which, higher than exalted prose and yet not so high as soaring poetry, has been likened to the flight across the level desert of an ostrich, which, with wings outspread, rather runs than flies. It is characterstic of his way of losing a delicate visual effect that in Chaucer's passage describing the red image of Mars on Theseus's banner Dryden should take the word "fields" in a literal, not a heraldic sense, and render it that the image was so red that the green grass by reflection shared the "sanguine hue." The "Two Noble Kinsmen," therefore, have a place in an illustrious line, and if one cannot go the length of Professor Herford in his appreciation of that drama, it is much to say that it is not unworthy of the noble company in which it stands.

A SUDDEN BOOK MARKET.

A London Book-hunter writes:—"Whether in view of the Kaiser's visit or no, the second hand booksellers here have lately been offering extraordinary piles of paper-back German novels for sale at low prices. This is, so far as I remember, a new move on the part of the second-hand shops. Cheap French novels we have always had in superabundance, the French newspaper and book shops in Soho having kept the market well filled; but these sent from Germany are cheaper than any we have had from Paris. They bring within easy London range many good books, and many again that are no books—savoury pieces of sensation not meant for the literary consumer at all, but as highly flavoured as the spiciest Strasburg Wurst. It is fair to say so far as the low prices—fourpence halfpenny and sixpence—go, that latterly the whole tendency, very agreeable to the poor book-hunter, has been to reduce the prices of second-hand books. I bought the best, bulkiest edition of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary, with all the quotations, well bound in calf, for only sixpence the other day; and could have bought Bloomfield's "Farmer's Boy" with Bewick's cuts, "Headlong Hall," and Scott's "Tales of a Grandfather"—poor copies these,—each and all at the same price. Still more astonishing, I picked up the first edition of Nathaniel Hawthorne's "Blithedale Romance" for a shilling, a clean copy in the oringinal brown cloth. As I count myself a Hawthorn idolater, this was in my record no common prize. What the auction-room price may be I do not know, but I would not take a guinea for it. Within a dozen steps of this shop I was accosted by the prince of London book-hunters in person, who told me he had heard of something much more wonderful than this first edition of Hawthorn—a completely unknown prose work by Coleridge. It was only a four-page Bristol pamphlet, bound up in an old volume of the "Watchman," for which he was then on his way to treat. And the price? Coleridge, or his friend Elia, who were both thrifty book-hunters in their time, would have stared at the guineas it ran to. Taking, then, the fourpenny German paper-backs on the one hand and the Coleridge tract on the other, we may decide that, in spite of the Hawthorne for a shilling, cheap books are cheaper and dear and rare books dearer in London than ever before. And to both these extremes the epidemic of shilling reprints has more than anything, else, I suppose, helped to bring us."

CO-OPERATIVE INDUSTRY.

Since the early nineties, when Mrs. Webb's remarkable "Co-operative Movement" was published, there has been no adequate outside study of this subject within moderate compass by a competent authority, and Mr. Aves's book gives the first promise—which, we fear, it does not wholly fulfil—of supplying the felt need for one. Evidently it has been in preparation for some years, and embodies considerable labour: but its threads have not been gathered to a point, and in some instances have been hastily spun. Mr. Aves begins with a good, clear account of the distribute stores, the wholesales, and some of the allied developments, such as the Women's Co-operative Guild and the Sunderland experiment in "poor stores." Parts of this are well worked out, although the rich material afforded by the co-operative annuals, taken in conjunction with the Blue-books of recent years upon wages and prices, might possibly have yielded still more. Mr. Aves brings out clearly the comparative failure of the stores in the large towns either to increase the value of the purchases per member or to widen, either "upwards" or "downwards," the social strata from which members are drawn; he also indicates the secure bases upon which the steady increase of co-operative trading, within these limits, is built up. The second half of the book is hasty and inadequate. Mr. Aves's enthusiasm for the copartnership idea leads him to eulogise even Sir George Livesey's system of profit-sharing, but although he mentions the objections to it he never tries to measure them. There is no statement of the wages, hours, and conditions at the South Metropolitan Gasworks whereby one can compare them with those at other London gasworks in which profit-sharing is replaced by trade unionism. Profit-sharing in this instance has, after eighteen years, yielded the employes an average of £50 stock per head, equivalent to less than one shilling per week extra remuneration. It would be interesting to know how far, if at all, this shilling is offset by lower wages, more over-time or harder conditions of labour.

VIRGIL'S MESSIANIC ECLOGUE.

To all lovers of "Virgilius the Enchanter"—and their number is assuredly not decreasing—the delightful trio of studies Virgil's Messianic Eclogue: Its meaning, Occasion, and sources. Three studies by Joseph B. Mayor, W. Warde Fowler, and R. S Conway will be of great interest. Written independently at least in their original form and published in different periodicals, the three papers show a remarkable convergence of view. The criticism of the nineteenth century treated the Messianic language of the Fourth Eclogue as an unimportant accident. The three writers of this volume, on the other hand—as also Sir W. M. Ramsay in two recent articles,—hold that in the truest sense, Virgil prophesied the coming of Christianity; that is, "he read the spiritual conditions of his time with profound insight, and with not less profound hope declared that some answer would be sent to the world's need." Professor Conway strengthens the case for this interpretation of the Eclogue by showing how Virgil's other writtngs are permitted by sympathy with the new ideal of mercy that Christianity was so soon to set before the world. Mr. Warde Fowler, most urbane of controversialists, discusses the precise occasion of the poem, and argues for the identification of the child with the expected offspring of Augustus and Scribonia in 40 B. C., laying stress on the concluding lines as proving that the poem genuine birth-song. He and Professor Conway both have some new light to throw on the last line of all. It is worth mentioning that a theory propounded many years ago in his Oxford Lectures by Mr. R. W. Raper would suit most of the arguments in this book and given greater force to Virgil's identification of world-reform with Augustus. His suggestion was that Virgil was prophesying after the event, and that the poem from the fourth line onwards should be put into the mouth of the Sibyl.

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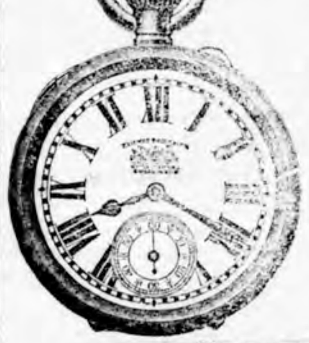

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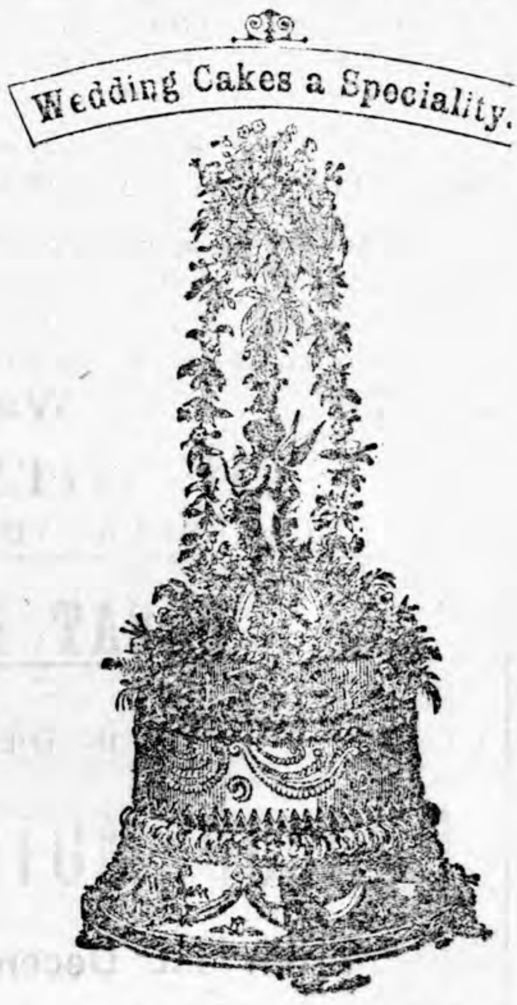
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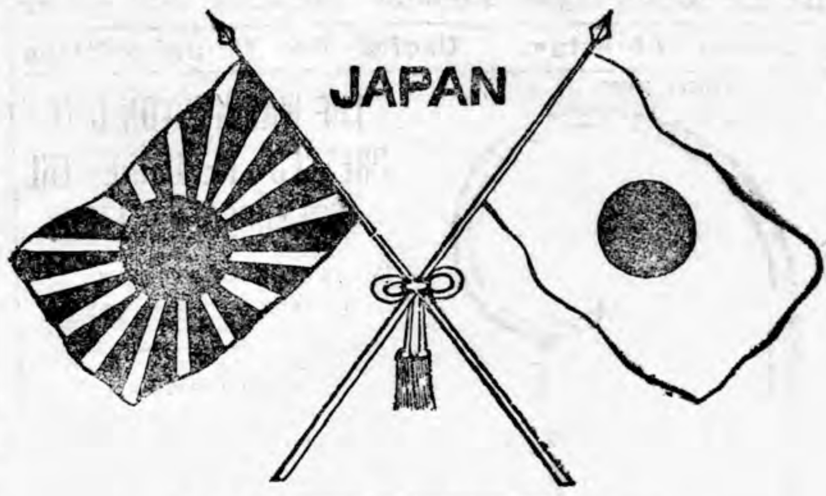

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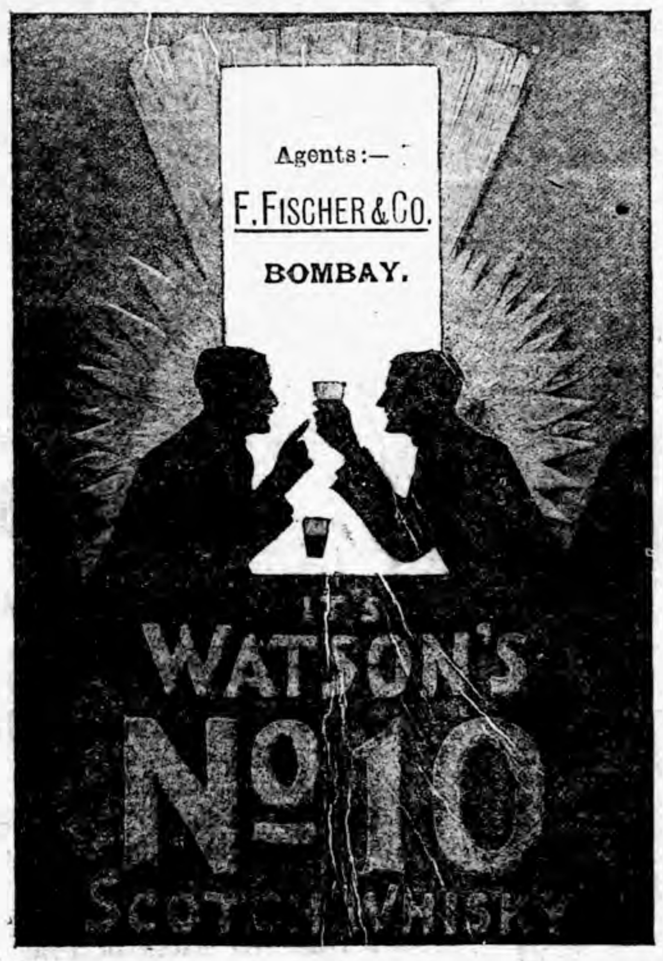

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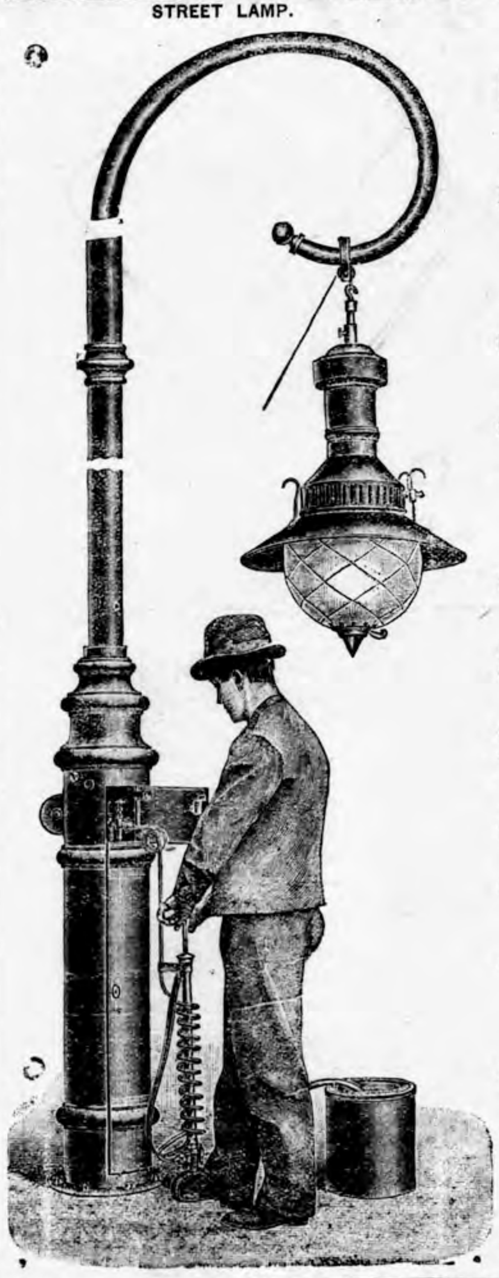

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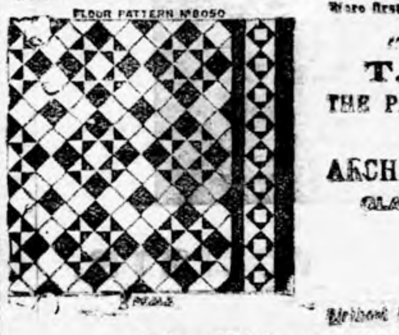

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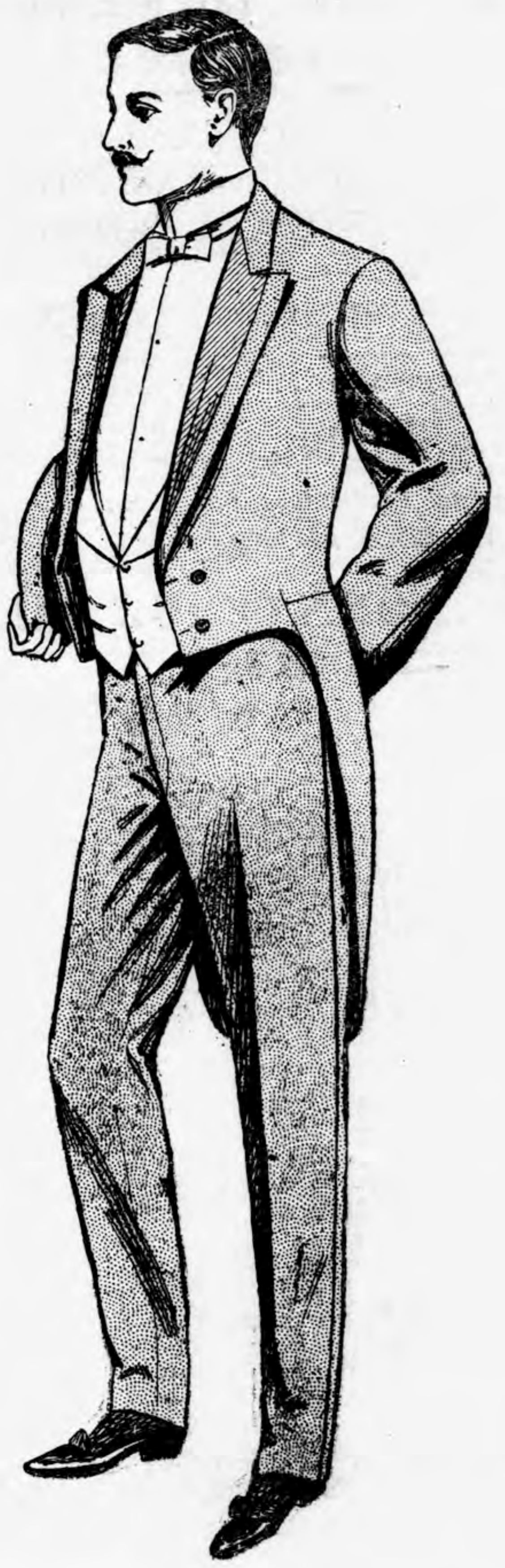

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Black Tropical Twill.—Suitable in every way for Tropical Wear.

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Lady's Watch. view of Movement

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We guarantee the monthly variations of these watches not to exceed 30 seconds. In cold black and white this claim does not at first appear striking, but consider a moment what it means to have a watch in your pocket which you can rest assured will not vary ¼ a minute in 30 days.

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OPEN FACE ½ HUNTING OR HUNTING CASES.

PLAIN ENGRAVED OR ENGINE-TURNED.

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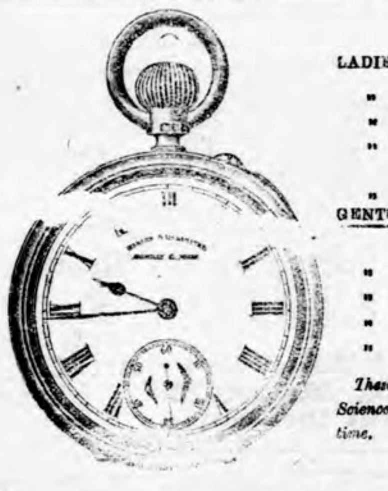
Highest grade ¾ plate fully Jewelled English Lever movement, constructed of the finest materials, dead beat scientifically adjusted escapement. Brequet patent arrangement of hair Spring preventing displacement by blow or fall, chronometer balance compensating atmospheric changes. Pinions and pivots best fire hardened Steel, highly polished and finished. Indestructible keyless attachment and exact fitting dust and damp excluding cases.

These Watches throughout are compactly built on the most approved and symmetrical lines; this will be obvious from a glance at the illustrations of movement, yet at the same time nothing which could add to its strength has been sacrificed.



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" ½ Hunting, Silver	"	95
" " Gold	"	270
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" " Gold	"	265
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" ½ Hunting, Silver	"	110
" " Gold	"	380
" Hunting, Silver	"	105
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These Watches embody everything which horological Science can suggest to ensure the correct measurement of time.

Gents Watch. View of Movement.

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